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HIDDEN ART OF PERSIANS GIVEN WORLD

Shah Permits Access for First Time to Treasures in Mosques

RESULT TO BE SHOWN AT LONDON EXHIBIT

Dust of Ten Centuries Lay Heavy on Many Objects of Oriental Beauty

The International Exhibit of Persian Art in London in January will be particularly interesting because of the display of objects of ancient Iran that have been brought to the light by an American university professor and adviser to Persia on matters of art. Many of these objects are upward of 1000 years old.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A surprising tale of enterprise and adventure is behind the International Exhibition of Persian Art which is to be held at the Royal Academy, London, in January.

When Arthur Upham Pope, an American professor of philosophy, went to Persia in 1924 he had no idea that he would return as its Ambassador in Art to Europe, but such he has become. When the president of the American College in Teheran asked Mr. Pope to address the students, he was expected to talk of the wonders of the western world; instead he lectured on the glories of Persia; of the meaning of her traditions to her students. They were fired with enthusiasm. For the first time a western scholar had come and told them that they were a great people!

Adviser in Art

A member of the Cabinet asked if he would repeat his lecture to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet; he was asked if he would write a textbook on the history of Persian art for use in the schools; and when he had done all this, he was asked to be Adviser in Art to the Persian Government.

Then Mr. Pope gathered the treasures of ancient Persia from where they had lain in storage and arranged them as a National Museum; he encouraged archeology, and he set about reviving the artistic crafts of Persia. He met the rug makers and showed them the difference between the traditional work and their own.

Mr. Pope pointed out where a line had become too slack or a curve had

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'Reds' Blamed for Violence in Spain's Revolt

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The part played by Communism in provoking the recent outbreaks in Spain was stressed by the Duke of Alba, Foreign Minister, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was the Communists, he declared, who provoked violence in many places, and where the impression existed that the movement had been successful, the villagers got out of hand.

The Duke explained that though an undercurrent of Communism exists in Spain the happy-go-lucky nature of the Spaniards does not tend toward its wide extension. He regards it as an expression of temporary discontent, similar to that felt in every country today. It seems probable that Spain owes its recovery, however temporary, to the stern manner in which the civil guards dealt with the rioters everywhere. Their appearance on the scene had an impressive effect.

Spain undoubtedly had been brought to heel more by this physically very fine, and unquestionably loyal, body of men, rather than by the army. Three leading Republican intellectuals attempted to give themselves up on Dec. 19, but the authorities refused to imprison them. A large number of prominent people have signed the manifesto issued by Alcala Zamora in which it is stated that, after careful deliberation, the parties belonging to the Left Wing who have been considering the mistakes of the present régime, and who view with concern the closing of all constitutional avenues for their rectification, are taking steps to bring about a change by means calculated to produce the least possible disturbance to the country. They add that they have been meditating over these steps for two months and propose to continue their efforts for reform. The signatories include a large number of prominent writers, doctors, lawyers and intelligentsia of Spain as well as leaders of the Republican Party.

MADRID (AP)—Martial law appeared to be only theoretical in Spain Dec. 20.

Soldiers who have patrolled the streets of the principal cities for the past week had been withdrawn from active duty and were concentrated in their barracks. The Government remained alert for any emergency, however, and is adopting every means to assure an early return to normal conditions in the hope of enhancing the value of the peseta.

Dispatches from the provinces indicate the success of its efforts and a lessening in the anti-government and anti-monarchy feeling, which was so evident five or six days ago. The general strikes have been suppressed to a point where they no longer are of any importance.

Chosen as President of Arms Conference

DR. EDUARD BENES

Arms Parley in 1932 Awaits League Action

Benes Chosen as President of World Conference on Disarmament

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Subject to approval of the Council of the League of Nations at the next meeting, Jan. 19, a world disarmament conference is to be held in February, 1932, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The task of finding a suitable president, sufficiently uncommitted in his views, either of the victorious or defeated nations in the last war, has proved difficult. The Monitor correspondent learns, however, the choice finally has fallen on Dr. Eduard Beneš, who, although Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, one of the Little Entente powers, which is closely allied to France, has nevertheless always shown himself an advocate of disarmament, which he declared in a recent speech to be Europe's most pressing need.

It is proposed that Dr. Beneš should have as his collaborator, Osten Unden, formerly Foreign Minister of Sweden, whose views on the question closely approximate those of Germany, where there is an overwhelming demand for the victorious powers to disarm to the level of the vanquished, failing in which the latter will inevitably insist on rearming.

If and when the appointment of these two is confirmed in January, it is felt in British circles that they should devote the intervening period before the disarmament conference meets, in visiting the various capitals and coördinating the figures to be inserted in the draft treaty, in hope that when the conference actually meets, they will have succeeded in getting such a large measure of agreement that delegates will have little more to do than sign on the dotted line.

While it may be a little optimistic to expect them to smooth out all the difficulties, it is nevertheless obvious that it is far better to thrash out as many differences as possible behind the scenes than to leave them to be dealt with in the full conference, where the magnifying glass of publicity will be turned full on every action of the delegates, and might so distort the situation as to render an agreement impossible. This, at any rate, is the view taken in informed circles in London, where there is undoubtedly a feeling of great satisfaction at the results achieved during the preparatory commission's meetings at Geneva in November.

While it is admitted that the method chosen for the approaching question of disarmament at the final conference does not meet the full approval of all the powers, it is nevertheless believed that it does render possible a drastic scaling down in all branches of warlike preparations, provided the states will sink individual views on methods in order to reach a practical accord on actual figures.

CONGRESS SENDS $45,000,000 RELIEF BILL TO HOOVER

Drought Measure Passed as Compromise Without Record Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The passage by Congress on Dec. 19 of a $45,000,000 compromise drought relief act put into effect the first of the major emergency relief projects. The act as enacted was an even balance between the Democrats of the Senate and the recommendations of the President.

The former advocated a $60,000,000 measure, with a provision permitting loans to be made to farmers for food purposes. The Administration backed a $30,000,000 bill without the food clause.

After considerable partisan controversy a joint conference committee of Congress headed by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and assistant Republican floor leader, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Insurgents, split the difference and eliminated the word "food," substituting a phrase which will make it possible to use some of the appropriated money for this purpose.

Act Goes to President

The act was approved in both chambers without a record vote. In the House the measure went through in a few moments, but in the Senate, Democrats challenged the President's attitude on the issue. After some hours of debate, the Senate finally approved the bill without a roll call.

The act now goes to the President, whose approval of it is assured. During the calendar year 1931 the Federal Government in its program of economic stimulation will expend, according to the latest figures compiled by the White House, in excess of $700,000,000 for construction purposes of all kinds.

This vast outlay is in contrast with the $250,000,000 spent by the Federal Government for public works during the fiscal year 1929, part of which included speeded-up construction to meet restricting economic conditions.

Seven methods of relief have been made available to the drought-stricken region, it was explained on Dec. 19, at the White House. As listed they are as follows:

Loans to farmers that will be available from the $45,000,000 drought relief act passed Dec. 19, by Congress; liberalized federal good-roads aid contained in the $116,000,000 emergency construction bill; extension of rivers and harbors activities also con-

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Hugenberg's Film in Berlin Defends Nationalist Aims

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's new "Frederick the Great" film is of considerable inner political importance at this time of advancing nationalism in Germany.

Dr. Hugenberg, who is one of the most prominent men in the Nationalist camp, owns the studio where the film was produced and the cinemas where it has been shown.

The film deals with the question of war guilt and preventive war and endeavors to show that even a small army can face overwhelming forces if a nation must be defended against destruction.

These are precisely the problems which the Nationalists are emphasizing now more than ever before.

In the film Russia, France, Austria and Saxony are represented as conspiring against Prussia after Frederick the Great conquered Silesia, wishing to hold down this young and quickly rising state.

The word "allies" is skillfully introduced in one place and even the word "Versailles" as the seat of this conspiracy to destroy Prussia is mentioned. The final episode shows Prussian troops marching past Frederick on their way to that war which was to last seven years.

Slump End Near, Barnes Says; Legislative Activity Termed Setback to Business Balance

Chairman of National Chamber of Commerce Board Sees Upward Trend; Characterizes Present Depression by Order

ECONOMICS SERIES—No. 6

World economic conditions present a problem, a fair analysis of which is difficult to attempt through the medium of one individual. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, therefore, has enlisted the services of authorities on this problem, who offer their views in a series of 10 articles. All of these views do not necessarily receive the indorsement of the Monitor.

By JULIUS H. BARNES

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Business leadership today in every country of the world faces its obligations under a cloud of discouragement. The shrinkage of trade volume which tends cumulatively to undermine prices for goods and services causes business problems of first magnitude for management.

The sensibilities of business management suffer under the necessity of personnel reduction which often spells individual distress. These are hard conditions which flow from the basic necessity of preserving business solvency—preserved for the happier day of renewed expansion, sure to come, in time.

President Hoover, with various representatives of business leadership last fall, discussed a program aimed to preserve business confidence and enterprise by stripping exaggerations and rumors from the actual facts of the business situation.

It was then assumed that the chief problem lay in not allowing misinformation to suppress or hamper the orderly conduct of business and the orderly living habits of our people.

Since last December a new factor of extraordinary injury has developed throughout the world; that is the decline in commodity values until some of the major raw materials of the world are today about one-half the value of last December.

That means that every manufacturer, shipper, distributor and merchant engaged along the line of raw material and finished products has faced month after month the problem of necessary inventories of goods in process, being worth less each month than the month before. The effect of this in draining resources, and worse yet, in discouraging busi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

STATE BARRIERS TO ELECTRICITY BEING LEVELED

Amount of Power Crossing Lines Increasing Rapidly, It Is Found

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—States lines are coming to mean less in the transmission of electricity, the Federal Trade Commission concludes in the final report of its investigation of interstate power transmission sent to the Senate Dec. 20.

A total of 95,562,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy was generated in the United States in 1929, the commission found. A little more than 15 per cent of that amount was exported across state lines. The quantity imported was 19.64 per cent of that consumed.

The increasing national scope and the complicated character of corporation organization, the commission told the Senate, is a "development doubtless not unrelated to the physical movement of electric energy across state lines." The growing disregard of state lines in the electric supply, it views as a part of a similar movement in other phases of industry and trade.

The difference between the imports and export figures for the states is due first, to losses between points of generation and consumption amounting to 15,000,000,000 kilowatt hours and second to the fact that imports over international boundaries into the United States were 1,400,000,000 kilowatt hours in excess of exports. Aside from this difference between exports to and imports from Canada and Mexico the aggregate for exports and imports across the boundaries between states are identical since exports of one state are imports of another, the commission explains.

Vermont was found to be exporting the largest percentage of its generated power, or 76.26 per cent. Maryland is second, exporting 72.7 per cent of its power. Idaho, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Louisiana and North Carolina follow in the order named.

Mississippi leads in imports of power, bringing over its state lines 107.49 per cent of the amount it generates. Arkansas is second with 103.7; Delaware third; Nevada fourth; Utah fifth; Missouri sixth, and West Virginia seventh. The reason for an excess of imports over consumption in Mississippi and Arkansas is the large quantity of exports from these states, it is explained.

The southeastern states show the highest ratios of interstate movement in proportion of quantities generated and consumed. The Pacific states rank lowest.

WORLD'S TASK CALLED REMOVAL OF WAR CAUSES

Dr. Zimmern Says Germany Is for Peace and International Coöperation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Removing the causes of war and bitterness is the task now facing the world, said Dr. Alfred E. Zimmern, Oxford professor and director of the School of International Affairs in Geneva, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association here on Dec. 20. Much has been done, he said, in the first 10 years of peace to strengthen the cause of arbitration and peaceful settlement.

Other speakers at the luncheon meeting, at which the subject under consideration was "The Situation in Germany," were Dr. Otto Nathan, German economist, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, editor of "The World Tomorrow."

Dr. Zimmern said that Germany had recognized the necessity for throwing herself whole-heartedly into the new system of peace and international coöperation, and that observers of her internal affairs should not permit the "sensational progress of the Hitler movement and its still more sensational methods" to obscure the "solid progress made by the German Republic in the last 11 years."

"The outstanding fact is," he said, "that the German people since the war have moved across from the column of reaction to the column of democracy, thereby representing an incalculable gain to the cause of democracy, and rendering possible a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

NATIONAL GROUP IS ORGANIZED TO AID GOVERNMENT

Specific Aim Is to Help Administration of State and City Affairs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An organization for the exchange of ideas and information on various phases of public administration, to be known as the "Public Administrative Clearing House," with a group of nationally prominent public men among its backers, is to be established in Chicago shortly after Jan. 1. First details of the project reached Chicago immediately following its incorporation Dec. 18 in Springfiled.

Frank O. Lowden, once Governor of Illinois, was one of the incorporators, and others included Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War; Harry F. Byrd, one-time Governor of Virginia; Richard S. Childs, president of the National Municipal League, and Edward Wentworth Beatty, of Montreal, Canada, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Beatty's affiliation with the project was said to indicate that it would have not only a national but international scope, and would function for Canada as well as the United States.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam and Prof. Leonard D. White, of the political science department of the University of Chicago, are actively interested in the movement.

The project, Professor White said, is in line with the drift of the times toward more professional standards in public administration. Public officials, especially those who see their work as of a professional nature, he pointed out, are organizing in many directions. The International City Managers' Association, the National Civil Service Association, and the more recent American Legislators' Association, he recalled, are all indicative of this trend.

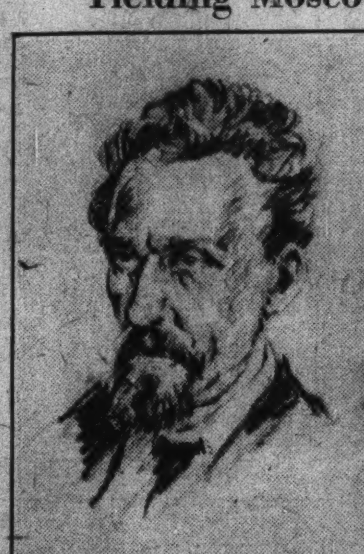
Professor White emphasized, however, that while the American Legislators' Association, which recently came to Chicago from Denver, had a purpose similar to that of the new organization, there was no danger of conflict or duplication of effort because practically the same people were interested in each. The general plan, taking in all of the more important organizations of this general type, he said, has been so well worked out beforehand that coöperation will result rather than conflict.

The American Legislators' Association, it was pointed out, was particularly interested in state government, while the new agency is to take in public administration in all its forms.

The ultimate purpose of the new organization, Professor White said, was to bring into play every possible means of upholding and strengthening the hands of public administrators, particularly of the state and city. Closely tied up with its purpose, he said, is the problem of keeping powers which should be local from "going down to Washington." If local administrators have sufficient resourcefulness, he said, they will keep what powers are theirs by right; if not, these powers cannot otherwise be kept from Washington.

Mr. Lowden said that the organization was the natural outcome of the need for some means of exchanging information and thereby simplifying governmental administration. It will maintain a clearing house, he said, from which public officials can draw on the experience of others regarding the same problems with which they are concerned.

Rykoff Retires as Soviet Premier, Yielding Moscow Post to Molotoff



Left to Right—ALEXIS I. RYKOFF and VYACHESLAFF M. MOLOTOFF

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Announcement that Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff has supplanted Alexis I. Rykoff in the office of Premier of the Soviet Union is considered as the logical culmination of the prolonged campaign against Mr. Rykoff as a representative of "Right" tendencies within the party, carried on in the Soviet press with varying degrees of intensity during recent months.

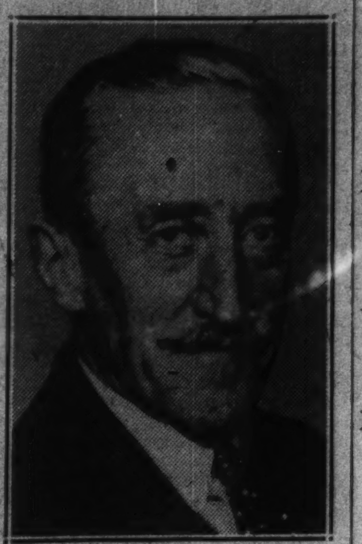
However, logical culminations sometimes occur rather slowly in Russia and so many premature predictions of Mr. Rykoff's retirement were voiced that the actual announcement still contained a slight element of surprise.

Mr. Rykoff long survived politically his associates, Nikolai Bukharin and Mikhail Tomsky, who were removed from their former positions of influence, respectively the Communist International and Trade Union Council more than a year ago.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Rykoff's retirement, which coincided with the plenary session of the Communist Party's Central Committee, was not heralded by any such fierce attacks as were directed against him during the party congress last summer or were launched late in October and early November.

This and the fact that his retirement is announced as proceeding from his own desire may indicate that Mr. Rykoff will be appointed to some other responsible post, perhaps in the field of economic administration. The new Premier is of Russian origin and hitherto a specialist in the Communist Party's administrative and organization work. His talents as a party organizer are considered second only to those of Joseph Stalin, whose views he always closely shared.

Another Honor Added to His Notable List



VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Post of Viceroy in India Given to Willingdon

Appointment Is Welcomed Warmly by Delegates at London Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, whose appointment is announced to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India in the strenuous years of governmental reconstruction about to begin in that vast territory, is already well known there as a popular and successful provincial governor.

The tact and sympathy with Indian aspirations which have characterized Lord Willingdon's handling of the by no means easy situation in Bombay where he was Governor 15 years ago at a time when a big installment of partially representative government was being introduced, so impressed the British Cabinet that he afterward received the unusual honor of being selected for a further term of office in the corresponding post in Madras.

Here he distinguished himself by personal influence among all classes, Madras under his governorship being one of the few provinces in India where the then new system of administration worked with smoothness.

His leading achievement in Madras was the development of parliamentary government on party lines. Finding the non-Brahmans in a majority at the polls, he selected his ministers from that previously neglected group. This operated so well that he found himself enabled to intrust a wide measure of responsibility in the provincial government as a whole to the elected element.

Throughout his career, not only in India but also at Ottawa where he

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

New York Police to Keep Check on Alien Criminals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move to banish alien criminals from New York City was initiated with the establishment by Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, on Dec. 19 of a new bureau for the specific purpose of investigating the records of such persons.

In describing the functions of the new bureau, Mr. Mulrooney said it would begin operations at once as a part of the detective division. Eight men have been appointed to the work and have been ordered to investigate all aliens charged with felonies during the past five years.

The staff of the bureau will keep records of names, addresses, dates of arrival, ports of entry and circumstances of any crime charged or proved against every alien and submit this information to the commissioner. When investigation shows that a criminal alien is subject to deportation under the immigration laws, the information gathered by the bureau will be turned over to the United States Immigration Commissioners for action.

League Organized to Fight Gang Rule

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Anti-Gang Rule League of America, Inc., was incorporated here Dec. 18 "to devise ways and means to use all lawful methods for procuring, improving and strengthening national, state and municipal legislation, the administration of justice," and efficient police methods.

The interest of the new organization in police methods will be to insure "the control and elimination of criminal disorderly and disloyal associations, gangs and mobs and all their members and the elimination of societies that resort to violence, intimidation, bribery, corruption and who by such means destroy or interfere with, or who endeavor to destroy or interfere with the preservation or maintenance of peace, good law and order," the incorporation papers said.

The first meeting will be held on Jan. 15.

ARGENTINA TO BUILD ROADS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—President Uriburu signed a decree on Dec. 20 authorizing expenditure of approximately $400,000,000 for the construction of about 1500 kilometers of highways throughout the Argentine Republic. The program is intended to relieve current unemployment.

GULF PORTS PREPARE TO PUSH TRADE

Mississippi Valley Cities Also to Benefit by Inland Waterway Plan

VAST AREA TO FEED AVENUE SOUTHWARD

Latin America Adds to Facilities to Meet Expected Rush of Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Development of a great mid-West trade route to Central and South America looms as the result of economic forces at work throughout the Mississippi Valley.

With the great inland waterways system as its backbone, this new trade artery will draw commerce from the vast region between the Alleghenies and the Rockies—where the largest part of the United States' commerce now originates.

Trade will move southward by water, rail, motor roads, and through the air, converging through improved gulf ports to the rich Latin-American lands. The northern flow will take the same channels. Among the ports to benefit are Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., Gulfport, Miss., Lake Charles, La., and Houston, Galveston and Corpus Christi, Tex. New Orleans, with its strategic position at the mouth of the Mississippi River and the funnel for a great world commerce via the waterways system, stands, perhaps, to profit most.

Preparing to meet this expected gigantic trade impetus, in each of these ports and throughout the valley is apparent a general movement for what is being visualized as one of the outstanding trade developments of history.

New Orleans, for example, is practically rehabilitating its port. Railway systems are now being expanded here, wharves are being enlarged and rebuilt, new shipping terminals are being added, additional boats are planned by leading shipping companies, as well as increased passenger and freight service by water lines to be developed. A second great barge line began operations this fall between New Orleans and upper valley ports, rates are being revised, and the port itself is being refinanced.

Americas Also Getting Ready

The Latin-American republics are likewise reported to be preparing for the trade increase. Producing enormous quantities of raw materials, they are planning to send greatly increased tonnage of these things to the United States, to be turned into completed products. Manufacturing centers in the mid-West will receive most of this trade, it is expected. Much of the manufactured goods will then be reexported to Latin-America.

One of the most important factors in this Latin-American preparation came last year with completion of the Guatemala & San Salvador Railway, connecting the capital city of the Republic of Salvador with the eastern side of the isthmus, and thus bringing New Orleans within nine shipping days of Salvador—where formerly San Francisco, 21 days away, was the nearest. The foreign commerce of San Salvador is estimated at $45,000,000 annually; most of this will eventually move into the central part of the United States through New Orleans, it is predicted here.

Improvement of railway facilities and terminals, and provision of better highways and freight-carrying air lines are believed destined to play their part also in developing this mid-West trade route.

The gulf ports will be brought into closer contact, and their forces marshaled for bettered trade conditions by the intracoastal canal, joining Gulf of Mexico ports from New Orleans to Corpus Christi. As a result of a recent act of the Louisiana Legislature, appropriating $65,000 to purchase final rights of way, the plug that has been blocking this canal will soon be pulled.

Hoover Gave Big Push

Signing of the Rivers and Harbors Act, July 4, 1930, by President Hoover, was the greatest single factor to promote development of the midwest trade route with Central and South America, in the opinion of Wilson S. Callender, secretary of the New Orleans national advertising campaign sponsored by the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

"When the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway is completed," Mr. Callender said, "the final barrier will be down, and midwestern manufacturers will be able at last to compete on even terms for the Latin-American trade with eastern manufacturers.

"Since the building of the Panama Canal, manufacturers in the East have had the edge in trade with Central and South America and with the Orient. Now it will be cheaper to use the new all-water route and to ship from, say, Chicago down the Mississippi through New Orleans to Panama, through the canal, and even up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, than to ship the same goods from Chicago to San Francisco by rail."

Shipping lines are preparing for the trade awakening. The United States Shipping Board's policy of encouraging development of an American merchant marine is making permanent the trade lanes built up during the World War, when normal shipping routes were disrupted. This is why the Government is subsidizing privately owned shipping lines through mail contracts being awarded them.

The Mississippi Shipping Company of New Orleans, says its general manager, N. O. Pedrick, must provide speedier ships in return for the 10-year mail contract at over $800,000 a year, recently awarded it by the Gov-

Chattering Birds Chirp Thanks for Children's Holiday Feast

If one noticed a throng of chirping birds winging their way through the winter air of Dec. 20, probably they were bound for the annual Christmas Tree for Birds at the Children's Museum of Boston.

They came from every direction and they had the time of their lives. Of course pigeons and winter sparrows predominated, but there were others which perhaps were braving the cold of the north a bit longer than usual.

News of the event traveled far and fast. The messengers of the air had heard about the party long before the day arrived, and early in the morning of "their day" they were seen high in the air, chatting and chirping at the thought of the feast they were going to have. Perhaps they were singing a "carol" or two to show that they were grateful for the thoughtfulness of the children who were giving them the party.

Across the Museum lawns little feet of children tramped. Small hands clutched huge bags of bread crumbs; boxes of suet, popcorn, apples and cranberries.

"Oh, there's the tree, and, oh, look at the birds already," a golden-curled tot, Annabelle, cried. "Let's hurry, they must be hungry."

Up the Museum steps they ran, clutching the goodies for the birds so tight, well, just let anybody try to get them away! Twenty, thirty, forty children gathered, and after a word with the Director of the Museum, out they trooped to the green tree on the spacious lawn.

Yes—it was a gay party, and the children had as much fun as the birds. The tree was loaded with the children's gifts and there was even a birdhouse and a small feeding station. The ground was covered with soft pieces of bread and sweet apples were strung all over the tree.

After a little talk by Francis G. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the children left the tree alone to the birds.

HOLLAND PASSES WATERWAY BILL

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Neth. — The long awaited bill sanctioning an improved waterway connection between Amsterdam and the Rhine passed the Second Chamber without division. The total expenditure involved is $26,000,000 of which Amsterdam is to pay $7,000,000.

A new and quicker connection with the hinterland is thus assured to the Netherlands' second seaport, as under the plan now adopted not only the existing waterway Amsterdam-Utrecht will be improved but new canals will also be constructed from Utrecht southward to the upper Rhine. The Rhine traffic being of vital importance to Amsterdam the scheme means the fulfillment of a long-felt need.

ARGENTINA CUTS SILK DUTIES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—The Provisional Government issued a decree on Dec. 19 reducing by 50 per cent the import duties on silk fabrics. This reduction is intended to check smuggling, which has recently been carried on through the River Plate coast on a large scale.

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ernment. The United Fruit Company has a mail contract between New Orleans and three Colombian ports for which three new boats of 6000 tons and 18 knots each have been ordered at a total cost of $11,000,000, and expected to be in operation within nine months.

Trade Balance a Big Factor

Reports of the New Orleans and South American Steamship Company, which recently completed 10 years' direct regular service to the west coast of South America, emphasize the growing Latin-American trade. The Overseas Railway Company has been so successful in its operation of the ocean-going freight-car ferry Seatrain, between Belle Chasse, near New Orleans, and Havana that it contemplates purchase of a second such craft shortly, it is said.

Barge lines operated by the Federal Government and those privately owned are seen by some authorities as the most important carriers in development of the midwest trade route between the midwest and the gulf ports. Two bridges planned to span the Mississippi, at New Orleans and at Baton Rouge, La., will materially assist in intracoastal and interior service for freight.

One significant feature that augurs well for development of the midwest route is the building up within the last few years of a trade balance with the Latin-American countries, Mr. Callender points out.

Airlines which will span the gulf and bring Central and South American merchants within a few hours of the United States instead of days will do much toward helping develop the midwest commercial lane, he says.

"Latin America is now entering a period of expansion and development which will equal, if not exceed, the record made by the United States during the last generation," predicts Walter Parker, a New Orleans economist. "The discounting of Latin-American development will keep the remainder of the world, and particularly the United States, busy during many years to come."

WIGGLESWORTH WILL HAS MANY BEQUESTS

Bequests for educational and other institutions are made in the will of George Wigglesworth of Milton, Mass., filed Dec. 19 in the Norfolk Probate Court.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College are to receive $25,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $25,000; Milton Academy, $25,000; trustees of public reservations, $5000; Family Welfare Society of Boston, $5000, and the First Unitarian Church of Manchester, $3000.

MOTOR INSURANCE RATES DISAPPROVED

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Proposed increases of from 40 to 60 per cent in automobile insurance rates in this State were disapproved Dec. 20 by Bank Commissioner John E. Sullivan. The commissioner had just completed a study of proposed new schedules submitted by the companies.

YALE TO BUILD SCHOOL

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The City Building Department issued a permit Dec. 19 for construction of the Yale Graduate School at an approximate cost of $2,400,000, exclusive of plumbing. The structure will consist of several units and will contain 388 rooms.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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AMUSEMENTS

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Dec. 29-30-31—OLD ENGLISH

WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND EQUIPMENT

HIDDEN ART OF PERSIA IS GIVEN WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

lost its swing. He got in touch with a bookbinder in Teheran who has all the technical quality of the sixteenth and seventeenth-century workers (who did the finest bookbinding in the world); he found a few excellent ceramic workers; a few miniature painters who had degenerated into painting "antiques," and he lectured to a group of embroiderers on Persian design.

Then the artistic adviser did a more daring thing. He persuaded the Shah to let him photograph the wonderful Mosques of Persia which have never been seen by western eyes. He took 1500 photographs.

"Some of the Mullahs objected," Mr. Pope told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but the Shah is the chief guardian of the Mosques and when attempts were made to defy him, it was with disastrous consequences. The Shah is a man of great courage and character, and Taymurtash, the Minister of the Court, is of quick intelligence and understanding. They gave me a guard, either military or high police, although sometimes I went alone.

"When the idea came to me of showing the treasures of the mosques to the world, of gathering the ancient art of Persia out of every country where it has been scattered, the Minister of the Court was quick to respond. He saw that it would be good for Persia and good for the world.

"The Shah, who has been in the past eyen more inaccessible than the Mosques themselves, gave me permission not only to take the treasures of the mosques, but the crown jewels the appurtenances of the crown, manuscripts from his private library, and antiquities from the palace museum.

"These things are now on their way to London. They include the mace with spiral design of diamonds and rubies; great gold and enamel and jewel dishes made for the imperial banquets and used only by the Monarch himself—massive and sumptuous to an incredible degree—a jeweled globe which is the imperial globe of power, and a shield with an enormous emerald in the center.

"The treasures, some of them 1000 years old, which have been brought from the mosques, were gifts made to the sacred places by pilgrims, many of them monarchs. Among them is a set of 20 carpets, some in silk and gold and silver.

"These treasures were carried in four airplanes from Teheran to the coast where they were put on board British ships. An armed guard will convey them on arrival direct to the vaults at Burlington House. During the exhibition, the radio beam will be the invisible guardian, setting alarms working if the treasures are touched."

Amusements

"La Vie de Paris"

Last evening an enthusiastic audience came near to filling Symphony Hall for the final Friday lecture in Boston of Mr. Newman's twenty-second season, a lecture which he calls "La Vie de Paris." They were accorded much the usual presentation of varied scenes in and about that French capital city which, it is so commonly supposed, embodies the sum and substance of France. Perhaps it was more than usually spiced with sidewalk cafés, with smart races in the Bois, with models displaying flauntingly the latest styles. Mr. Newman's intent was to give an evening of Paris types—the truly Parisian in contrast to the American who apes the Parisian, or that son or daughter of one of a hundred foreign lands who walks the streets of the Quartier Latin as though it were his native heath.

Only incidentally did one hear of the Paris of the artists, of the Paris of Montmartre, or of that engrossing historic Paris. True, one glimpsed the Carnavalet and the Cluny Museums, the Conciergerie prison and Nôtre Dame, but then one was transported to the summit of the Arc de Triomphe, and to the green festivities of Longchamps or Auteuil with models, models, models—set off by the flattering presence of the President of the Republic who must not neglect those who minister to the premier industry of France.

It seems that last summer, when most of the Newman photographs were made, was a rainy one. While naturally this was disconcerting for the photographer, yet the circumstance accounts for some of his most pleasing pictures. There are startlingly lovely effects of light and shadow, of the sun breaking through the western clouds beyond the towers of the Trocadero. Likewise Mr. Newman's night pictures are entrancing; those tiny lights of motors, looking, from some high vantage point, like so many million fireflies dancing in an ink-black meadow.

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Top—CAPT. A. B. RANDALL

Bottom—CAPT. GEORGE FRIED

Capt. A. B. Randall to Get Leviathan

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Albert B. Randall is to succeed Capt. Harold A. Cunningham as commander of the Liner Leviathan and Commodore of the United States Lines. Capt. George Fried will command the George Washington. Captain Randall has been master of the George Washington and Captain Fried of the America. Captain Cunningham will become chief of navigation for the Standard Oil Company.

Commodore Randall has spent 32 years afloat—22 in command of steamships. In 1920 he directed the transfer of 274 passengers from the sinking Powhatan to the army transport Northern Pacific without loss, despite a heavy gale. He saved six more lives in 1923, six in 1924 and eight in 1925.

Captain Fried, a native of Worcester, Mass., has been a seaman for 31 years. In 1925, he stood by the disabled British freighter Antinoe four days and finally brought 25 men aboard. Again in 1929, he went to the aid of the Italian freighter Florida and took off her entire crew of 32.

Boston Art Notes

The Bauhaus at Dessau

The Harvard Society for Contemporary Art continues to offer for view art objects and projects from an outside world. Those things about which we have received book or journalistic information are brought to us first hand by this group of enterprising students, who receive more censure than gratitude for their pains.

The present display is a very interesting one of the products and enterprises of the Bauhaus, formerly of Weimar, but now removed to Dessau, Ger. The Bauhaus was started with assistance from the Thuringian Republican Government for the purpose of encouraging applied arts in the interests of the experiment in democracy. Gropius, the architect, was its founder. Connected with the development of craft were social experiments.

In some respects ,the Bauhaus in the course of a dozen years of struggle

Upward Trend Shown in Textile Activities

AN UPWARD trend in activity in the textile industry is shown in the report just published by the Census Bureau on cotton spinning during November.

This industry is shown to have operated at 80.1 per cent of capacity during that month. This rate is lower than that of the corresponding month last year but shows a gain over the October, 1930, figures.

Another encouraging report on department store merchandising also has just been issued. Christmas shopping, this report says, is exceeding expectations.

and change was a clearing house for ideas in the new ways. Experimentation prevailed, with violent extreme tendencies. First constructionalism prevailed and then functionalism in the planning of architecture and furniture. To the extreme was carried the idea of utter practicality, reflecting that maximum usefulness required of the machine. Such theories, we know, can be subjected to a fanatical asceticism. The complete negation of traditional ideas makes the thought clear for new ways.

From photographs and books plentifully provided at this exhibit, we can discover how enterprising are the members of this group; how orthodox in maintaining their restrictions.

Whether we feel personally a desire for such residences, such spare furnishings (quite comfortable, of course, but with no fantastic flourish to rest or stir the eye), we cannot but admire the courage of these craftsmen. They will undoubtedly influence our plans in subsequent years, for town life has made us realize the necessity of certain economies. Increasing needs and increasing restrictions must be brought to some understanding.

The plans provide for an abundance of sunshine, for a good ventilation scheme, for the maximum advantage from space allowance.

It is in the pictures that people will probably find most to disturb. These are the same abstractions, the same fantasies which have evoked tempestuous disapproval elsewhere. The pictures seem less important to us, for they must not be tested palpably as are the houses and pipe chairs and accessories. Feiningo, Klee, Kandinsky are represented.

It is a pity that an experiment of the sort cannot be made in America, where fabulous sums are expended in the architectural field. But the newest of the skyscrapers in New York are exhibiting more and more the functional theory. A gradual break is being made with the past. The Germans bring it about abruptly.

Jewish Artists

At the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, Cambridge and Lyme Strets, there is an exhibition of paintings hung in connection with the celebration of the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America. Miss Fannie Goldstein, chief librarian, has assembled a miscellany of works by amateurs and professionals.

Among the contributors is the very talented Ernest S. Halberstadt, who can model a head with sculpturesque fullness, who can make a water color an animated pattern of color. Louis Novak has made a sympathetic portrayal of a rabbi. Jacob Rosenberg in "Leo" manifests a marked talent for portraiture. Harold Rotenberg, in depicting Dorothy Livingston, has worked suavely while abandoning detail.

The art of caricature is represented in the contributions from Isaac Slocum, who underscores the foibles of man with a mixture of hope and cynicism. Others exhibiting are Isadore Richmond, Henry Klein, Martin Myerson, Sonia Mazer, Frances Maletz. The pictures are shown beneath the flickering lights of a Menorah, the seven-branches candelabrum. D. A.

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Hucksters' 'Hosses' Seem to Smile as They Appear in New Blankets

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Harness Holds Blanket in Such a Position That Wind Cannot Blow Under It.

Fifty 'Workers' in the Blackstone Market in Boston, Including Benny Dzengll's 'Side Kick,' Recipients of Work Horse Relief Association Gift

Horses may not hang up their stockings, but at least 50 of them in Boston are benefiting from the holiday season this year, owing to the activities of the Work Horse Relief Association at 109 Northampton Street.

Dobbin and Jack and Jim and Pete, and 46 others of the long brigade of hucksters' horses that each Saturday stand in the Blackstone Street curb market from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, appeared in their accustomed places on Dec. 20, with a brand new blanket strapped under their harness, the free gift of the association. Somehow they seemed to hold their heads higher and face their long vigil with greater animation.

Take the case of Benny Dzengll's patient assistant. Benny and his nag had buffeted the breezes together for many moons. But while Benny could slap his arms together and otherwise dodge the gusts from the harbor, his side kick on the huckster's firing line, had no such advantages. It troubled Benny. He wanted to do something about it. But he couldn't seem to raise the funds. Then he heard that the association was giving away 50 blankets for hucksters' horses.

When the Merwin Memorial, where the association's headquarters are located, opened its doors this morning there was Benny, waiting.

"My hoss has come fer his blanket!" he demanded of James T. Gilligan,

tion. "I've gotta hurry to load up with oranges for the holiday trade tonight, but this yere hoss gets looked after first, see!"

And it did. In no time at all, Mr. Gilligan and his assistants had stripped the harness from Benny's "hoss" and strapped the blanket in place. Benny grinned all over his face. It was easy to imagine that the horse grinned, too.

"Let 'er blow, now. Eh, hoss?" said Benny. And they drove away, the empty crates bumping about the wagon.

Mr. Gilligan explained that some 75 horses keep the long Saturday vigil on Blackstone Street. Some of them are let to hucksters by livery stables. The others are the huckster's property. In an effort to see that these horses are properly cared for, the association procured a blanket which must necessarily be strapped under the harness, and is designed for use with another throw-over blanket. The example set by the 50 newly blanketed horses is managing director of the organiza-

expected to induce livery stable owners to provide blankets for their animals.

Another activity which the association has newly launched is a pigeon and pet club for boys and girls in the neighborhood of Northampton Street. To this end Mr. Gilligan has started to assemble a small menagerie of suitable pets, in order to arouse local interest. The children of the neighborhood come in, get acquainted with the pets, are told how to care for pets of their own, and thus gain a new interest in dumb animals. The club members will compete for prizes as the work goes on.

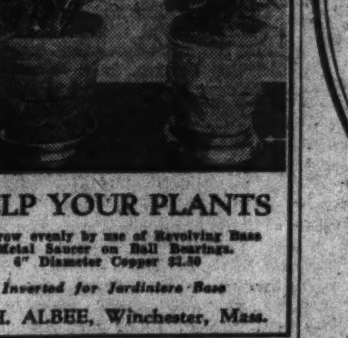
The annual report of the Boston Work Horse Association, just submitted by Mr. Gilligan, shows that 229 horses received care at the institution during the past year, while 395 dogs, 674 cats, 788 kittens, and 24 birds, all strays or unwanted, were received at association headquarters. The organization has also sent out notices to stable keepers, owners and drivers about feeding the horses over the holidays, also asking them to provide a blanket and rain cover for each horse sent out.

Long Term Control of Elevated Sought

Continuation of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for a period of 42 years is recommended in a bill filed with the Legislature on Dec. 19 by George A. Gilman, Representative from Boston. Provision is also made for a reduction in the rate of dividends on common stock from 6 to 5 per cent.

The bill provides further that the Commonwealth, or any other corporation the State may designate, shall have the right to acquire the Elevated stock for cancellation on the basis of $120 for first preferred, $110 for second preferred, and $100 for preferred stock. In addition, the Metropolitan Transit District would be authorized to borrow as high as $30,000,000 for retiring all existing preferred stock at the prices named and to pay judgments recovered for the value of any nonassenting stock taken by right of eminent domain.

A further stipulation would require the trustees of the Elevated to pay the Metropolitan Transit District interest on bonds issued plus 1 per cent for building up a sinking fund to pay off bonds maturing in 42 years. Should the Legislature enact the measure, stockholders of the company would be asked to agree on it. Acceptance by the company would constitute an agreement that after termination of public control, dividends upon common stock would be limited to 6 per cent.



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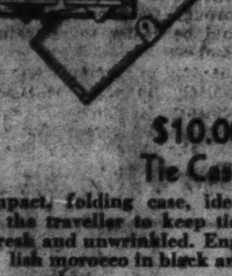

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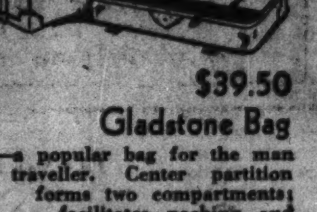

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FOREIGN POLICY GROUP DEBATES SOVIET THEORIES

Trade Menace Minimized and That of Example Is Emphasized

Weighing the strength of the Russian Soviet system with its weaknesses, A. F. Hinrichs, associate professor of economics at Brown University, expressed the conclusion that forceful extension of Russian foreign trade was not nearly so great a menace to the world's economic system as its overwhelmingly powerful example.

Professor Hinrich spoke at the fourth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, Dec. 20.

He explained that, owing to the absence of John H. Gray, another speaker on the program, he was speaking on two entirely different subjects, namely, the Five-Year Plan, which was a matter of fact, and the implications of the plan for the western world, a matter of controversial opinion.

Under the general subject, "Is Soviet Russia Undermining the World's Economic System?" three other speakers also gave their opinions. These included Pitrim A. Sorokin, professor of economics at Harvard University; Christian A. Herter, chairman of the association, and Gertrude Healy of Bryn Mawr.

"Planning in Russia," said Professor Hinrichs, discussing the Five-Year Plan, "did not begin with the plan, nor will it end with it. The plan is not rigid, but is intended as a general pattern for development. Its scope is tremendous, embracing not only industry and agriculture, but also changes in efficiency in the use of materials and man power, and expenditures of the state for all types of service.

"The aim of the plan is to bring about a 50 per cent expansion in agriculture and a 133 per cent increase in industry," he said, "to make the U. S. S. R. a nearly self-sufficient nation, to utilize resources, capital and man-power to full capacity, and to create a society in which the wage-earner will ultimately enjoy a higher standard of living than he does in America. The aim is to be achieved by control over all key industries, by complete control over essential prices for goods and labor and by a monopoly of foreign trade.

"Russia's challenge to the world is a matter of opinion," Professor Hinrich continued. "It is of extreme importance, for theretofore we have defended weaknesses in capitalism by pointing out that alternative suggestions are 'utopian.' It is impossible now to say that a socialistic state 'won't work.' It does work well enough to merit the attention of the world. It will be a question of opinion in the future whether it works well enough to make its adoption worthwhile in capitalistic countries.

"I am afraid that Russia menaces the economic systems of the world more by building up an overwhelmingly powerful example than by forceful extension or by wrecking the systems through foreign trade. The latter would be easier to restrain than the former.

"In the field of foreign trade Russia is immensely powerful because it is not necessary to export at a profit. But one must not forget that exports at a loss take clothes from the backs of the Russian people.

"The U. S. S. R. cannot afford this luxury at the moment. My belief is that it never will be for this purpose that Russia exports. Her present so-called 'dumping' can be explained entirely in terms of the necessity of financing imports. One may note in passing that the only country buying more from the United States this year than last is Soviet Russia."

WORLD'S TASK CALLED REMOVAL OF WAR CAUSES

(Continued from Page 1)

real coöperation between the four leading states of the world—all of them democracies—the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France.

"Leaving aside the United States, there is now a true basis for coöperation between the three leading European democracies, together with the smaller states such as Holland, Switzerland, the Northern States and Czechoslovakia, who fully share the democratic ideal."

That the German people would acquiesce in this policy of coöperation with Great Britain and France was determined in 1925, Dr. Zimmern said, when, he believed, Gustav Stresemann "made the choice for them once and for all."

"There are only two possible policies for Germany," he continued, "either to throw herself whole-heartedly into the new system of peace and international coöperation, relying on public opinion to bring about the necessary adjustments in the status quo, or to build up a new diplomatic combination directed against France and the Little Entente. By the acceptance of the Kellogg Pact, the German people have made their choice between these alternatives."

The imperative need for the preservation of the "triangle of the three west-European powers" was apparent to all close students of the situation, Dr. Zimmern said.

Dr. Zimmern referred to Germany's impatience with the slow progress made in the direction of disarmament and declared that this issue had been obscured by a good deal of confused thinking. The German people had shown, he said, by their support of the Stresemann policy that they realize "it is idle to hope for redress of their grievances by war."

Dr. Nathan and Dr. Niebuhr were in agreement that the basic reason for political difficulties today in Germany was "the serious economic situation resulting from the world-wide depression and the economic disturbances continually brought about by the reparations payments."

Dr. Nathan declared that the victory of Fascism and Communism had "very often been overestimated" and urged a spirit of international understanding in discussions of the German economic situation.

Dr. Niebuhr took a pessimistic view of the growth of Fascism and Communism in Germany and declared that it had greatly lessened the power and prestige of the parliamentary parties. This situation would grow more acute, he said, unless there was some abatement of the present economic difficulties and some readjustment in the reparations commitments.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel O. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Ruth O. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Elaine de Chair, Clive Place, Esher, Surrey, England.
Mrs. Louise T. Wooten, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude Sharples, Pasadena, Calif.

Where Relief Is Most Needed Just Now

POST OF VICEROY IN INDIA GIVEN TO WILLINGDON

(Continued from Page 1)

has since proved almost equally popular, he has been greatly assisted by his wife, a daughter of the late Lord Brassey.

Lady Willingdon, indeed, is as distinguished in her own sphere as is Lord Willingdon in his. A brilliant hostess with wide sympathies among all classes, she took a helpful interest in social movement among women while in India and has since won golden opinions in Canada for similar work.

A chorus of approval from Indian members at the Round Table Conference here has greeted the announcement of Lord Willingdon's appointment. The fact is also appreciated that in making this selection the Labor Government has maintained the tradition of keeping India out of politics since Lord Willingdon as a Liberal with no very pronounced leanings is entirely independent of the party now in power at Westminster.

The only doubt expressed is as to whether Delhi in the next five years may not call for executive activities remote from those characteristic of largely ceremonial duties which fall to the share of the King's representative in Bombay, Madras and Ottawa.

Dominion Status Plea Made by Hindu Leader

LONDON (AP)—An extremely important development in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference occurred Dec. 19 when Dr. S. J. Moonje, leader of the powerful orthodox Hindus, went to the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, with an appeal for a government declaration granting India's demands for dominion status.

The delegate also placed before the Prime Minister Hindu proposals for dealing with the highly important subjects of finance, defense and foreign relations in the future Indian Government.

With regard to finance, Dr. Moonje's proposal was tantamount to a demand for immediate complete financial autonomy for India with safeguards to satisfy British interests.

Regarding defense, he urged that this be placed immediately under an elected Indian Minister of Defense, who would be responsible to the British Viceroy for a period of 15 years, after which it would be wholly Indian control.

In foreign affairs Dr. Moonje declared that India was prepared to accept the same rôle as the other Dominions, leaving the larger issues of this problem to the Imperial Government.

Announced at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The appointment of Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was announced to the press Dec. 19 by the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett. "This undoubtedly involves His Excellency's leaving Canada before the end of his term, which expires next fall, but the date of his departure has not yet been determined," said Mr. Bennett. He refused to comment on a possible successor.

WARREN LOSES APPEAL IN LOUVAIN LAWSUIT

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Court of Appeals decided on Dec. 15 against Whitney Warren, American architect, in the now famous Louvain Library suit, by pronouncing in favor of Louvain University, which stood out for removal of Mr. Warren's inscription on the library façade.

The inscription, reading "Destroyed by Teutonic fury, restored by American generosity," was objected to by the university as tending to perpetuate the hatreds of the World War. Mr. Warren refused to withdraw it, and the lower courts sustained him. Now he must pay the costs of both actions. The present decision apparently disposes of the issue.

BRITISH LIQUOR SHIP SEIZED

NEW YORK (AP)—The British schooner Shanallam, seized off Fire Island, Dec. 17, after a two-hour chase in which three one-pound shells from a coast guard patrol boat struck her rail, was brought here Dec. 18, with her crew of 12 and a $200,000 liquor cargo.

PUPILS BRING PROVISIONS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. (AP)—Pupils of Drury High School followed out an annual custom established two years ago when they brought to school Dec. 19 more than a ton of provisions. They were turned over to the Salvation Army for distribution in Christmas baskets.

WESLEYAN DEBATERS WIN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Wesleyan's debaters, upholding the affirmative, defeated Brown Dec. 19 in a debate on the proposition that "compulsory federal unemployment insurance should be adopted immediately."

CONGRESS SENDS $45,000,000 RELIEF BILL TO HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

tained in the construction measure; auxiliary public buildings program carried in the same measure; expansion of intermediate farm credit facilities; reduction of freight rates, which ceased, however, early in November, and direct aid by the local units of the Red Cross and other local agencies.

The text of the joint resolution follows:

"For the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm-stricken areas of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, for the crop of 1931, to make advances or loans to farmers in drought and/or storm-stricken areas of the United States, where he shall find that an emergency for such assistance exists, for the purchase of seed of suitable crops, fertilizer, food for work stock and/or fuel and oil for tractors, used for crop production, and for such other purposes incident to crop production as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Such advances, loans or sales shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, including an agreement by each farmer to use the seed and fertilizer thus obtained by him for crop production. A first lien on all crops growing or to be planted or grown during the year 1931 shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security for such a loan, advance or sale.

"All such loans, advances and sales shall be made through such agencies as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, and in such amounts as such agencies, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, may determine. For carrying out the purposes of this resolution, including all expenses and charges incurred in so doing, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $45,000,000.

"Any person who shall knowingly make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining such advance, loan or sale, under this resolution, shall upon conviction thereof be punished with a fine not exceeding $1000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both."

EINSTEIN WELCOMED BY CUBAN SOCIETIES

HAVANA (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, world-famous German physicist, arrived in Havana on Dec. 19 accompanied by Mrs. Einstein, aboard the liner Belgenland. Professor Einstein was met at the docks by members of the German diplomatic corps and engineering and astronomical societies of Cuba.

Later he and his party were taken for an automobile trip through the city and were guests at a luncheon tendered by the Cuban Engineering Society in the Academy of Sciences building. Mr. Einstein will remain in Havana until Dec. 20 when he will resume his voyage to California.

BOSTON & ALBANY ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES

Ten Hudson-type passenger locomotives, at a cost of about $900,000, have been ordered by the Boston & Albany Railroad from the Lima Locomotive Company. The road has 10 others of this type now in service.

Each locomotive and tender will weigh 289 tons and be 88 feet long. Tender capacity will be 17 tons of coal and 10,000 gallons of water. Each locomotive can haul 16 steel cars.

RETIRING OFFICAL HONORED

On the eve of his retirement from active business, Arthur W. Wellington, president of the United States Leather Company of Massachusetts, was honored at a luncheon Dec. 19 by his fellow directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. William J. Fallon, president of the association, presided and the affair was held in rooms of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Discovery That Law Rules Universe, Not Caprice, Changes Man's Outlook

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Modern natural scientific discoveries have considerably changed man's outlook on the "supernatural" and revealed that the universe is governed through law and not caprice, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist and director of the California Institute of Technology, asserted in an address before the Phi Beta Kappa alumni here on Dec. 16. Dr. Millikan won the Nobel prize in 1923 for his work in physics. He will leave here on Dec. 17 for Pasadena, Calif., where he and Prof. Albert Einstein will work on problems of physics during the winter.

Views of deity held by former generations, which conceived of man as at the mercy of "a supreme being," and even as "a plaything of God," have been discarded, Dr. Millikan declared, as scientific discoveries have revealed an operation of law, and men have gained a measure of control over nature and environment.

The scientific method consists, in a general way, of the application of the experimental method before "the tribunal of brutel facts, without regard for the bearing on authority, previous philosophies or human desires," he said.

Observation and experiment are the keynotes of this method, he added, and the basis of human knowledge rests on these foundations.

"The scientific method of doing and believing things distinguishes our modern civilization from previous eras," he continued. "The real development of the human race to its present high level may be said to have begun with the origin of the scientific method.

"Science is the leader in the amazing changes which have taken place and are taking place right now in human civilization and human thought. The twentieth century is essentially a scientific world. Science is the mainspring of our age.

"As the world progresses it will become more and more scientific. This is an era of specialization. But the world ahead of us is a world of even greater specialization along scientific lines, for we must have a higher degree of specialization for solving man's problems."

This wider application of scientific methods to human problems is most desirable and necessary, Dr. Millikan held.

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PICTURE FRAMES
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BOUDOIR LAMPS
END TABLES
OLD PEWTER REPRODUCTIONS

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THE VALUE OF A SMILE AT CHRISTMAS

It costs nothing, but creates much.

It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It happpens in a flash and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it and none so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happinesss in the home, fosters good will in a business, and is the countersign of friends.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed, or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody 'til it is given away!

And, if in the last-minute rush of Christmas buying, some of our salespeople should be too rushed to give you a smile, may we ask you to leave one of yours?

For nobody needs a smile so much as those who have none left to give.

PAY $3
YOUR CAR IS INSURED!
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Old Fashioned BRASS WOOD KETTLES, a touch of the antique, various sizes.
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These are the Chiffon Hose which sold to our most discriminating clientele, and sold rapidly at $2 the pair. Here, at a new low price, is style, that comes from a combination of the best quality silk, the finest workmanship and the smartest shades. The special hemstitched garter stop run is a feature of more than ordinary value. In brief, here are Chiffon Hose you will be proud to give at a price so low as to prompt you to give many pairs.
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MOVE PROPOSED TO PUT BUSINESS IN FEDERAL HAND

Bureau Is Suggested With Head Responsible Only to the President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Although many business men in the United States decry the idea of Government regulation of business, this city has a banker who proposes that very thing.

He is H. Ennis Jones, vice-president of the Franklin Trust Company. Addressing the Stephen Girard Lions Club, at its luncheon, here, Dec. 17, he said the United States needs a government bureau of business, in which labor and farming would be equally represented.

At the head of such a bureau should be, he said, one of America's outstanding organizers, a man capable of earning $100,000 or more a year. This man should be, according to Mr. Jones, "not a politician, and with no entangling political alliances; but a fearless person whose training and ability qualify him to coördinate all business and industrial activities; one who would command the respect of business and also labor and farming.

"Just as in the World War," he said; "such a man might have to be drafted from industry, but big business could well afford to release him for this more important responsibility."

Once placed in charge, the director of the "bureau of business," Mr. Jones explained, should be responsible only to the President of the United States. He would, he said, immediately surround himself with an advisory board to be designated perhaps as the "business council" and to consist of leaders in their respective fields whose duty it would be to organize each industry immediately.

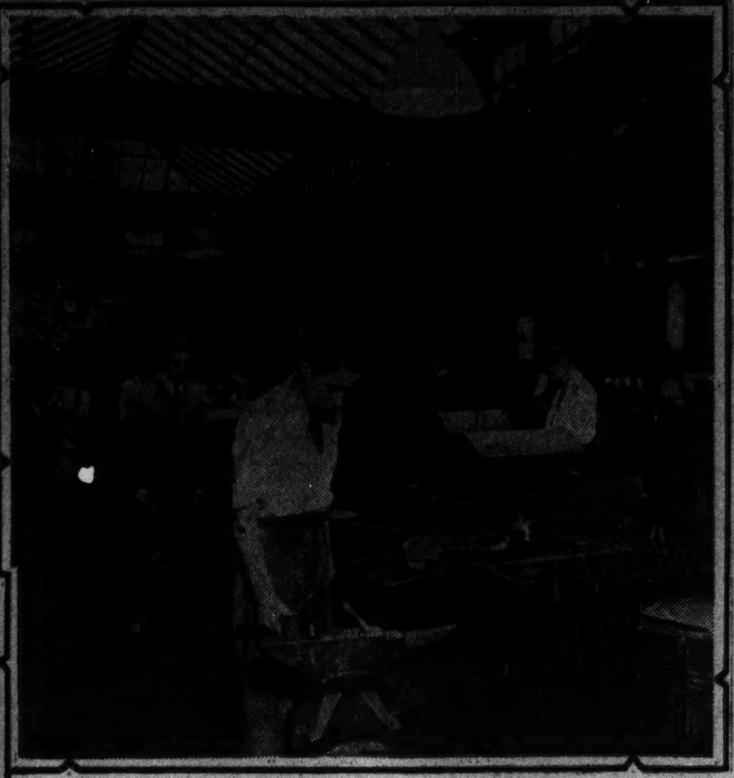
Mr. Jones thinks this could be accomplished through simultaneous conferences at which the best knowledge and ability in industry, farming and labor would be present. These conferences would be asked to make definite recommendations from a practical standpoint for overcoming difficulties with which their particular business is now confronted.

"While these meetings were in progress," said Mr. Jones, "the best qualified executives drafted from business and industry could be dispatched to various foreign countries with sufficient assistants to make a first-hand survey of actual conditions that would affect American industry from an economic standpoint.

"Within 30 to 60 days sufficient information could be assembled at headquarters here in the United States to enable the beginning of the development of a definite foundation upon which could be firmly established a plan for the future of American business and American labor.

"American business would then have a sort of clearing house for definite up-to-the-minute first-hand information, because, since this organization would be permanent, it would always have its hands on the pulse of trade in the four corners of the world."

A School Where Art Is the Theme Song of Its Whirring Machinery



HIGH SCHOOL BOYS LEARN TRADES

Upper Row, Left to Right—Class at Work in Arts and Design Room. Ralph H. Knapp of Needham, Mass., Standing in Left Foreground, Is in Charge of the Department, Which Has a Remarkable Numismatic Collection on Display. Adelbert H. Morrison, Head Master, Is Standing a Little to the Right in the Middle Foreground. Forge Shop Where Design in Wrought Iron Is Taught. Lower—Machine Shop Where Pupils Learn How to Manage a Machine Lathe.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Dodge Brothers, ballroom.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' Christmas Party, with tree, auditorium, 8.

M. I. T.: Sports Night, exhibitions of many indoor sports, Walker Memorial Gymnasium, 7:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

Metropolitan—Will Rogers in the film, "Lightnin'."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Perkins Institute for the Blind: Program of Christmas Carols, presented by pupils of upper and lower schools, direction Edwin L. Gardiner; School auditorium, Watertown, 3.

Old South Forum: Address, "What Gandhi Wants," by Syud Hossain of India; program of Indian Love Lyrics, by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Play, "The Bonnie Briar Bush," presented by Scottish Musical Comedy Company, direction John Daniels; upper foyer, 4. Refreshments after performance.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture on "Dickens's 'Christmas Carol'," by Edward F. Payne, President Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship; Lecture Hall, 3:30. Story, "The First Christmas Tree," by Marguerite Rand; illustrated with lantern slides and music; Lecture Hall, 8.

Newton Women's Wing and Prop Club: Meeting and reception, home of Miss Lorraine Defren, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk, "True Snake Stories of My Boyhood," by Prof. William Clapp of M. I. T.; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, with address, "The Origin of Christmas and Its Meaning Today," by Alfred W. Martin, author: George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday morning splash, Natatorium, 9. Christmas Party, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 3:30.

International Institute: Goethe Bund Christmas Entertainment, United States Immigration Station, 3. Christmas Party for orphan children, auspices Lithuanian Women's Republican Club, 190 Beacon Street, 3.

EVENTS MONDAY

Junior League Glee Club: Carol singing, Home for Aged Women, 2:30; Trinity Church Home for the Aged, 4:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Bostonia Court, Parlor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Flute Players' Club.

Thursday evening, Dec. 25, in the Repertory Theater, a recital by Victor Chenkin, diseur.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paderewski.

Saturday evening, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Pension Fund concert.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life by various artists. Oils and etchings by Diana Thorne.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 24. Carvings of wild fowl for book-ends by Lewis W. Hill. Through Dec. 24.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtie Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Charles Schlein. Through Dec. 20.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

TRUST COMPANIES ANNOUNCE MERGER

The Massachusetts Trust Company Association and the Associated Savings Trust Companies were merged, at the nineteenth annual dinner-meeting of the former on Dec. 19, in the Parker House, Boston.

Roland K. Butland, recently decided on as head of the Associated Savings Trust Companies, to take office Jan. 1, was elected to the executive committee of the new organization. Roy A. Hovey, who recently resigned as State Bank Commissioner, to become vice-president and treasurer of the Wakefield Trust Company, was appointed to the executive committee. Sixty-six companies are said to be in the association.

Defeat of Justice Charged to Editors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Editors who play crime news across the front page were charged with defeating the ends of justice by Attorney-General Benjamin M. McLyman in an address to the Women's Republican Club here on Dec. 19.

"If there could be some provision made whereby this type of editor could be publicly spanked for disclosing confidential information it would tend to increase efficiency in the punishing of lawbreakers," he said.

Mr. McLyman alluded to the necessarily secret character of many investigations which, he said, are defeated by "meddling editors" and "scare heads."

"Gullible juries, an apathetic public opinion, the effort of many substantial citizens to avoid jury duty and the machinations of the defendant and his friends, all contribute to defeat the ends of justice," Mr. McLyman said. "It is obvious to anybody but an editor that the front page 'two- or three-column spread' to the effect that an investigation is contemplated, will send many possible offenders to shelter and will get under way the buying of possible witnesses on the part of persons under suspicion."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight; moderate westerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be 28.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight and in Maine on Sunday; fresh west winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec.20	Max. Dec.19		8 a.m. Dec.20	Max. Dec.19
Albany	34	42	Memphis	36	42
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	26	..
Boston	36	48	Nantucket	38	46
Buffalo	28	36	New Orleans	44	54
Calgary	22	..	New York	34	44
Charleston	38	46	Philadelphia	38	42
Chicago	20	34	Pittsburgh	32	38
Denver	14	36	Portland, Me.	34	42
Des Moines	22	32	Portland, Ore.	38	46
Eastport	38	40	San Francisco	50	58
Galveston	48	56	St. Louis	30	36
Hatteras	40	46	St. Paul	18	26
Helena	28	34	Seattle	42	44
Jacksonville	44	58	Tampa	60	62
Kansas City	28	42	Washington	34	40
Los Angeles	50	66			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:50 p. m., Sunday 11:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

OLD ROMAN COIN LEADS WAY TO AN ART EXHIBIT

Student Interest Results in School Collection and Subsequent Study

An old Roman coin, dug from the back yard of a residence in Siena, Italy, and displayed in the art department of the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, has proved to be the nucleus for a remarkable numismatic exhibit, brought together by teachers and pupils of the school.

In line with the school's practice of enlivening student interest by practical examples of the subject under discussion, Adelbert H. Morrison, head master, turned over to the art department, in charge of Ralph H. Knapp, of Needham, Mass., his small collection of rare coins of which the Roman piece is the central item. To illustrate design in the study of bas-relief it was placed before a drawing class in charge of Fred W. Nichols, art instructor. Thomas Ginn, head of the vocational guidance department, heard of the project and brought along his own private collection of coins. Mr. Nichols added a few pieces he had been treasuring. That set the ball rolling.

The boys' interest grew. Dennis Chicola of Roxbury, one of the students, came in one morning soon thereafter with his collection of 260 coins, representing 82 countries. Robert A. Spence of Jamaica Plain caught the idea and brought in more than 150 rare bills and coins, representing 65 countries. From there the exhibit grew apace. Mazzoni, Geary, Allen and Ioannilli followed with their contributions. Bernard, Jafarian and Neuber added theirs. Young, Greenspoon, Healey and Moynihan turned over their treasures.

Atmosphere of Museum

The drafting room soon took on the atmosphere of a museum, where arranged in cases about the walls some 600 or 700 coins offer a diversity of designs coupled with historic and racial backgrounds for the instruction of the art classes. There are the two old Spanish coins of 1787 dug up in a yard on Newton Street. There are pieces of eight, old Roman and Greek coins, one of the latter dating around 100 A. D. A German student has contributed a comprehensive collection of coins of the old Hohenzollern régime together with those of the new Republic.

A Chinese boy brought in his collection of coins from the Orient. The two and one-half centissimo of Panama, smallest coin in currency is there; so is a Liberian coin of 1833. There are punched coins from the Belgian Congo, Siam, Greece, Japan and France, and other items, the rarity of which, only a student of numismatics would appreciate.

But the impressive part of the undertaking is that here is a coin collection which is not a coin collection but an art exhibit, for the boys leaning over their drawing boards in Mr. Knapp's department are translating the work of the minters into border designs, posters, and other examples of decorative art under the tutelage of instructors.

Fits Boys for Leadership

This method of approach, in fact, characterizes much of the work of the Mechanic Arts High School. Alone of the schools of Greater Boston this institution bends its efforts to fitting boys for executive positions where mechanical insight and judgment are essential to success.

With the primary purpose of meeting the needs of boys whose main interests are in natural science, mathematics, drawing and mechanic arts, the school likewise offers a course that will enable good students to continue their education in technical colleges. Unique among the schools of America it offers an elementary engineering course in its senior year which might be termed a junior institute of technology.

The blocks of recitation and study halls, therefore, which characterize the ordinary high school, assume a much different form in this institution where shop work and mechanical drawing take so important a place.

Long lines of high desks and drafting boards in rooms—the walls of which are hung with posters and designs executed by former students interspersed by problems in mechanical drawing and draftsmanship—characterize the drawing rooms where students are taught to translate cogs and bearings and cams and rotors in terms of line, with the aid of rule and compasses. There are shops for woodworking and pattern-making, where the prints from the drawing department are turned out in wood for molding room and foundry; rows of forges and anvils where young village smithies lustily pound sparks from red hot rods while working out lessons on the malleability of metals; lines of lathes where boys are taught machine shop practice; clinics for the study of tensile strength, compression strength, and other tests of materials.

Study and Practice

There is a classroom for the study and practical application of sheet-metal work. And there are courses to instill correct views of good workmanship, accurate and systematic knowledge of basic processes common to many industries, and sound instruction in the regular academic lines with the exception of ancient languages.

The school does not attempt to teach its students trades, but by giving the foundation for many trades it prepares them for executive positions in manufacturing and distributing, and likewise offers a splendid opportunity for boys to find the work for which they are most fitted.

With equipment designed for 1200 students, the school is at present handling between 1600 and 1700 boys and graduating a class of nearly 250 annually. Of these graduates some 10 or 12 usually continue at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 30 or 40 register at Northeastern University, and some 30 per cent of the remainder carry on in other schools.

Those who go directly into industry, so far as can be traced, generally show the benefit of their training by quickly gravitating to well paying positions, and the demand from important concerns for Mechanics Arts High School graduates is surprisingly high.

The present exhibit of coins, following as it does, a loan exhibition of paintings, might imply that the boys of M. A. H. S. were dividing their time between mechanics and æsthetics to the exclusion of normal boyhood pursuits. This view is hardly consistent with the fact, however, that although the school offers as yet no athletics facilities, its teams stand uniformly high in the different inter-city school contests.

RISE IS SHOWN IN BUILDING OF NONRESIDENCES

Increase of 1.7 Per Cent Is Indicated for November

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An increase of 1.7 per cent in the estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings, for which permits were issued in November, is indicated in reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There was a decrease of 5.3 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings and a decrease of 6.8 per cent in the estimated cost of all building operations, however. Dwelling units were provided for 10,743 families, which was a decrease of 10.9 per cent as compared with the families provided for according to October permits.

In the Borough of the Bronx applications were filed for four school buildings to cost $2,600,000 and in the Borough of Mahattan applications were filed for 13 apartment houses to cost more than $9,000,000, for an institutional building to cost more than $1,500,000, and for an office building to cost more than $9,000,000. In Chicago permits were issued for two public school buildings to cost nearly $2,000,000 and in Cleveland for three school buildings to cost nearly $2,000,000. Permtis were issued in Oklahoma City for 13 oil derricks to cost $1,300,000. In Los Angeles permits were issued for apartment buildings to cost more than $1,200,000 and in Seattle for four office buildings to cost more than $2,000,000.

The movement of more than 4,000,000 persons from American farms to cities and industrial towns during the last 10 years, as a result of agricultural depression, and excessive taxation of farm property, was called a major factor in the present unemployment situation in a statement issued by Basil M. Manly, director of the Rawleigh Foundation.

"This movement from the farms to the cities, which is without precedent in modern history, has created a surplus of labor in the industrial centers and at the same time has materially reduced the market for certain classes of manufactured products," the statement said.

"The net loss in agricultural population during the 10 years 1920-29 is estimated at 4,342,000, representing a decline in the total farm population of 31,614,000 in 1920 to 27,272,000 in 1930," it concludes.

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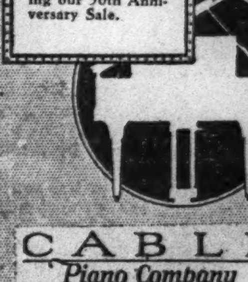

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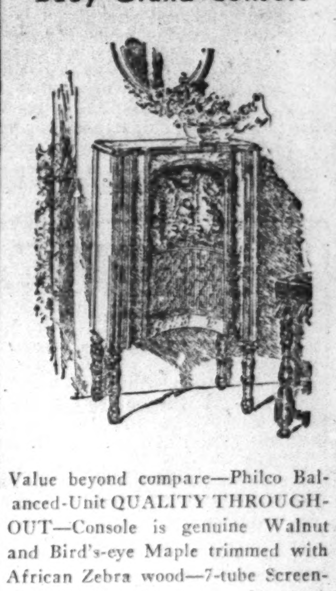

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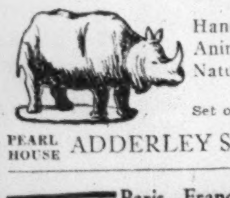

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Slump End Near, Barnes Says; Legislative Activity Termed Setback to Business Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

ness enterprise and operation, has been very severe indeed.

This factor of governing importance has only developed its injuries month by month, and there was little apprehension last December on the course of commodity values.

This new menace has been so real that it might very properly determine new policies on the part of business direction. But it is to the everlasting credit of the chief lines of American industry that, in spite of this new problem, their forecast programs for construction and development re-equipment, have been carried out practically without deviation.

The problems of business management are very real under trade recession; resources must be conserved, operations must be balanced or solvency is jeopardized, and an insolvent industry employs very few workers. It takes courage and faith to pledge those resources and to administer daily operation along sound lines, but this has been done.

It seems reasonable now to assume both by the calendar period and by the price levels now attained, that the end is approaching, to this process of shrinking values.

With a turn in the trend there should develop more business activity, more business confidence, and in the outcome justification of the courage with which these investments to preserve employment as far as possible have been made, as forecast last fall.

All major business depressions have points of similarity, but the present recession differs in some respects from those of former years. In the first place, the decline in prices has been gradual, instead of perpendicular, as in 1921, and there has been an excellent inventory situation among the manufacturing industries. These industries, when the recession began, were not carrying large stocks of goods, nor were wholesalers and retailers. The consequence was that there was no necessity to dump great stores of goods on the market at distress prices.

Characterized by Order

If one wants to express the difference between this and previous recessions within a sentence, he might say that the present recession has been characterized by order, while in the past there was the greatest disorder. There has been a difference also in the credit and money situation, which has been easy, due to the Federal Reserve operations and to the manner in which the banks were able to prepare in advance. This is not a depression that came upon the entire business world by surprise, but one for which many lines of business were able to prepare.

The Hoover conferences undoubtedly did much to check wage slashes which have accompanied very generally previous depressions.

Last fall's violent security price decline focused immediate attention almost solely upon the stock market. The necessity then faced was that business enterprise should not be unduly discouraged, nor the orderly living habits of our people deflected by baseless rumors. Even then it was inadequately recognized that the problem of business recession was not confined solely to America. There were already evidences of world-wide depression in other lands, and due to a multitude of causes.

It was known, for example, that important avenues of international trade were closed or restricted by several unsettling factors. China's military disorganization affected a market of 400,000,000 humans. India's nationalistic movement affected 300,000,000 more. Several important countries of the world were known to be approaching a climax in governmental finance, and faced a reckoning day, for the violation of the balanced budget, which is the first essential of sound national finance. Shrinking markets and falling prices curtailed the international trade of important areas—Australia, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, and many others. It was recognized that Europe felt this overseas trade dislocation more keenly than did America.

European Stability Hoped For

But in respect to Europe, it was hoped the Paris agreement on reparations and associated problems would produce European stability and orderly progress.

It was reassuring that currencies of the world were once more stable; that banking systems of the important countries were sound; that savings and credits were increasing.

There was then also emphasis on the fact that the chief commodity prices were not at dangerously inflated levels, as in 1921. The importance of commodity price movements is apparent on a moment's consideration. The whole trade of the world, whether it be production, manufacturing or distribution, requires the ownership of commodities in some degree by every phase of industry.

A sustained fall in prices means that every business conducted along the whole vast chain of enterprise may find the value of its goods and inventories lower with each succeeding month. If continued long, there is a constant drain on industry's capital resources which undermines credit, and which discourages the spirit of confident enterprise.

During these last 14 months there has been an outstanding and continued decline in values of practically the entire list of commodities and raw materials of the world. Although it was true that, measured by average prices and average production costs, the values of a year ago were not unduly inflated, yet from that moderate level these successive declines have extended until, today, many important commodities are hardly half the value of a year ago. This discouragement of business enterprise was a continuing process, developed only with the passage of time and cumulatively retarding the day of business recovery.

The serious effects which followed this decline in values can be comprehended in a moment's study.

Brazil, for example, is a large and growing market in the exchange of world goods. Its coffee price today is less than half the price of a year ago. This shrinkage in Brazil's buying power could not help but reduce the volume of trade abroad and produce grave difficulties at home.

In differing countries and in varying degree, the same ill effects follow the dislocation of normal price levels, in rubber, silk, sugar, wheat, cotton, wool, meats, tin, copper, and a thousand others.

Something of rise and fall in values goes on continuously. Ordinarily the business fabric of the world absorbs without prostration an adverse movement of single commodities or limited groups. Probably never before, at one time, have so many commodities fallen in value, paralyzed the buying power of whole peoples and shocked the business fabric of so many countries.

One may reason that these declines were inevitable because of the accumulating surpluses in many lines. But it is interesting and significant to analyze briefly the stimulation to production, and to study the time element by which so many surpluses fell upon the world's trade structure at the same time. In such a study it is impressive that in so many instances acts of government set in motion these destructive processes. It is beside the question that these acts were in their origin aimed to be helpful. It is compelling that their cumulative effect resulted in the prostration of the entire trade area of the world.

Business men instinctively, by reason and by observation and experience, oppose the entrance of Government into the economic field. They know that national treasuries and public authority may postpone but cannot deflect entirely economic law. They have learned that the only safe equalizer of supply and demand—the only prevention against cumulative destructive surpluses—is the control through the influence of free play of price representing the informed and flexible individual judgments of the world, made effective through trade.

Disadvantages Cited

It is useful, therefore, to look without prejudice and to state without exaggeration the manifest disadvantages of government acts, and to declare their responsibility in the undermined welfare of all peoples.

Such an impartial study of the existing surpluses depressing the world today indicates the culmination of many such government-caused problems.

For example, there is a long story of Brazil's official efforts to affect coffee marketing and prices. Throughout a long period of price influence by government resources and government authority, there were periods in which there was apparent success, but through all this time the forces of final disintegration were at work.

So also we have the example of rubber and the British Restriction Act which became effective in 1922, with new regulations in 1926. Here again is the same transient record of apparent success. An amazing lack of flexibility in applying even the controls provided for, advanced price levels until there had been set in motion all the forces of replacement, used recovery, and competitive areas, and there had been built a groundwork of universal resentment. This was particularly so in rubber's greatest market, the United States, where even the Administration itself was obliged to take note of the exposure of its citizens to prices imposed by the acts of other governments.

The living standards of the world are exposed today as never before. Living is no longer the simple requirement of food, shelter and clothing. The aspiration and expectation of whole peoples have advanced to the standards typified by the automobile, the telephone, and the radio. Those standards require continuity of employment and earnings without interruption and without material reduction.

Business Fabric Quickened

We know that 10 per cent shrinkage in our trade at home means distress under these conditions in many homes. The business fabric has immensely quickened. It will be, for example, the glory of American industrial leadership that in the years from the recession of 1921 to the recession of 1930, there has been absorbed into employing industry an increase of 10,000,000 workers.

No decade in former history could show an expansion in earning power in a single people which approaches that. It is the reassuring phase today, that although in America we have 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 out of work, we have probably 42,000,000 receiving their regular earnings, as against 31,000,000 in 1921.

That expansion in wages and earnings is the explanation of a retail trade in America which grew in these 10 years from $20,000,000,000 annually to $60,000,000,000. It is the explanation of our 20,000,000 telephones, our 25,000,000 automobiles, our 60,000,000 electrical devices in the homes of America.

Today, in every quarter of the world, there is a measure of idleness and distress which follows shrinkage in the trade volume of the world. There is a responsibility on government that it shall study and respect the currents of economic law.

There is a responsibility on business leadership that it shall determine its position on public questions free of the color of selfish interest alone. There is a current responsibility on government that it shall respect the views and convictions of organized business, free of any partisan or political bias. The individual welfare of all peoples is wrapped up today as never before, in a proper understanding and relationship between Government and Business.

Government policies which obstruct and dislocate the functions of employing industry react into distress as never before. That distress individually reacts on Government itself. The world shows this today in every direction. Dissatisfaction with conditions and the blame which rightly or wrongly attaches for those conditions on the Government immediately in control, is showing today reactions in many forms.

In a people of high literacy, trained in self-control and self-government, it takes the form of orderly expression through the process of the ballot. In peoples of lesser attainment in self-government, or feeling more keenly the selfish or ignorant burden of ineffective government, it takes the form of military revolution.

The headlines in the daily press show both processes under way continuously. They will continue in some measure until there is found between the exercise of government authority a harmony with the everlasting theories of economic law.

Meeting the FINANCIAL NEEDS of over a Quarter Million families

HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE

In 1878 there was founded a business which was destined to grow and meet the needs of millions of people. Small loans were made to those who could offer as security only their household goods and earning capacity. From the first the business was characterized by honesty and integrity of purpose.

While in the process of expansion in 1897, the owner of the business engaged the services of Leslie C. Harbison, a young man who had proved his worth in the bicycle renting business. Harbison made steady progress, and after several years was appointed Middle Western Manager.

In 1925 the company was incorporated as the Household Finance Corporation, and Harbison was chosen president. Under his direction the company has gone forward, until today it has one hundred and twenty-nine branches in twelve states. The company's books list an average of two hundred and seventy-five thousand customers; current loans amounting to nearly forty million dollars.

L. C. Harbison, President of Household Finance Corporation, startled the industry two years ago with a reduction in rates that is saving small borrowers more than $2,000,000 annually in interest charges.

PROVIDE NEEDED SERVICE

Household Finance executives have for many years cooperated with the Russell Sage Foundation in procuring state legislation for the protection of the small borrower and the establishment of the small loan business on a constructive basis. Twenty-five states have adopted such laws to provide adequate loan facilities to the eighty-five per cent of American families who are unable to qualify for ordinary bank loans.

The state laws, as adopted, provide that loans up to $300 may be made by licensed companies. A maximum rate of interest is fixed, usually 3½ per cent a month. Interest may not be paid in advance and it must be computed on unpaid balances only. This rate only slightly exceeds in actual net cost the price often charged for discount loans made on the better security which two endorsers provide.

Retailing small sums at bank rates of interest is as impossible as retailing coal by the basket at carload rates. Compare, for example, the cost of handling 1000 loans of $100 each, entailing 12,000 monthly payments, with that of a single commercial loan of $100,000.

A charge of 3½% a month on unpaid balances when a loan is not secured by bankable collateral or endorsers, has been established as the maximum rate necessary to attract capital and permit competition. On loans above $100 and up to $300 Household has voluntarily reduced its rate to 2½%. This charge is stripped of all camouflage and concealment; there are no discounts, fees or other hidden charges. It must cover all the expense of cost of capital, investigations and collections, as well as the bad debt losses involved in retailing these small sums. The rate affords Household no greater net profit than that deemed necessary by other successful businesses dealing in necessities.

WHO BORROWS

Household, in analyzing the types of borrowers, has found that skilled wage earners and those engaged in personal service comprise the largest groups; next come salesmen, clerks, and machinists in the order named. Here are a few of the 1700 classifications listed in a recent checkup of its business:

Teachers
Carpenters
Painters and Decorators
Foremen
Superintendents
Owners or operators of businesses
Auditors
Farmers
Lawyers
Rooming and boarding-house keepers
Engineers
Managers (advertising, hotel, office, production, sales, traffic, etc.)
Educators
Salesmen

REASONS FOR BORROWING

Experience shows that Household's customers borrow for the reasons that most bank customers borrow—to avoid greater financial or other loss than that of the payment of interest. They borrow to stop in the beginning what may otherwise become a more serious situation. They borrow to meet unavoidable and unexpected emergencies. They borrow, also, to contribute to permanent advancement. Many a $300 loan has been the groundwork for an education or an independent business.

WORTHY USES

An inventor borrowed enough money to take out a patent on a hair pin. He succeeded in selling his invention and became independent.

An ambitious railroad switchman who supported a wife and two children borrowed enough to get a law education in spare time studying. He stuck to his purpose and later became a partner in a law firm and an official of his city.

One chap borrowed enough to buy a small truck second hand. In a few years he owned ten large trucks and a prosperous business.

A man who was almost destitute and a stranger in town, walked into a Household office and borrowed money to pay his first month's rent. That was all he ever needed. Today he is a prominent realtor.

Another man borrowed to buy the material from a wrecked house. With it he built his family a comfortable cottage on a lot he owned. He is debt-free today, and is laying up money in the bank.

THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN PLAN

The Household Loan Plan offers cash loans of not more than $300 to husbands and wives at reasonable rates. The service is strictly confidential—no inquiries are made of friends, relatives or tradespeople. The only signatures required are those of husband and wife. No endorsers are necessary. Household furniture is the only security needed. All negotiations are completed in a dignified way with a friendly competent manager. Quick service is the rule. Usually all negotiations can be completed and the money loaned within twenty-four hours. Under the Household Plan loans are repaid in twenty equal monthly payments. Those who wish may make larger payments than are required under the twenty-month plan, thus retiring the loan more rapidly and cutting down the cost. Interest is paid by the month and charge is made only for the actual number of days the money is in use. There are no fees (except in New York State), no fines, and nothing is deducted from the loan in advance.

Household Finance Corporation

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Second Annual Print Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR CHICAGO

TWENTY-TWO countries are represented in the second annual print show at the Art Institute, which will be on view until Jan. 25. Last year's show was conceded to be one of the most interesting exhibitions of any kind that has been held at the institute, and this is no less admirable. Lithographs predominate among the 418 prints from all the continents but Africa. Two artists from the Argentine, three from Japan and two from China are represented, and three from Australia. Most of the European countries sent prints, though naturally the bulk of the exhibits come from the United States. Even here, however, the international character tends to be maintained, for an examination of the names of exhibitors would indicate that a large proportion of these artists have come to America in comparatively recent times.

As in almost all international exhibitions one comes to the conclusion that there is no longer anything that can be truly called national. If one states an exception here in favor of the Japanese color prints, it should be only the exception that proves the rule, for even they, though unmistakably Japanese, show strong modification through European contacts in the direction of naturalism.

No Etchings

The public has only recently become interested in lithographs and woodcuts though for years it has been buying etchings. No etchings appear in this show and therefore print connoisseurs are able to concentrate their attenton on the specific qualities which make lithographs and wood engravings what they are. In the first place, in good lithographic and woodblock prints there is no variation in an edition. One print is, or should be, exactly like every other print of the same subject, and there is no possibility of controlling the printing as is done too frequently in etching; for it is a well-known fact that no two etchings are alike unless the plate is wiped absolutely clean before it is printed, and that is about the only kind of etching one never sees. Without wishing, then, to make any invidious distinctions against etchings, one might truly say that the lithograph and the woodblock are far more uncompromising than the etching plate, and there is far greater chance of ruining them in the making. A skillful printer can do nothing to save a bad lithograph or wood engraving.

Perhaps it is the indirect evidence of this downright attitude of the artists that makes the exhibition so absorbing. There has to be a purpose, and the subject matter is more important evidently to the printmaker than to the painter. Perhaps, one might say, this may be due to the large use of lithographs and wood engravings as book illustrations. True originally this may have been, but so small a proportion is now intended for use as illustrations that the reason will not hold. I believe it is because they are denied the sensuous appeal of color and have realized that something truly worth while must be found to take its place. Of course, this does not refer to the color prints, of which there are comparatively few in the show.

It Often Seems So

The difference between print makers and the majority of painters might be badly stated thus: The print maker takes it for granted that he has to learn a fairly elaborate process, and he learns this to express something by it. The painter is so pleased that he can paint, and so much enjoys smearing on the colors that he does not always care whether he says anything or not.

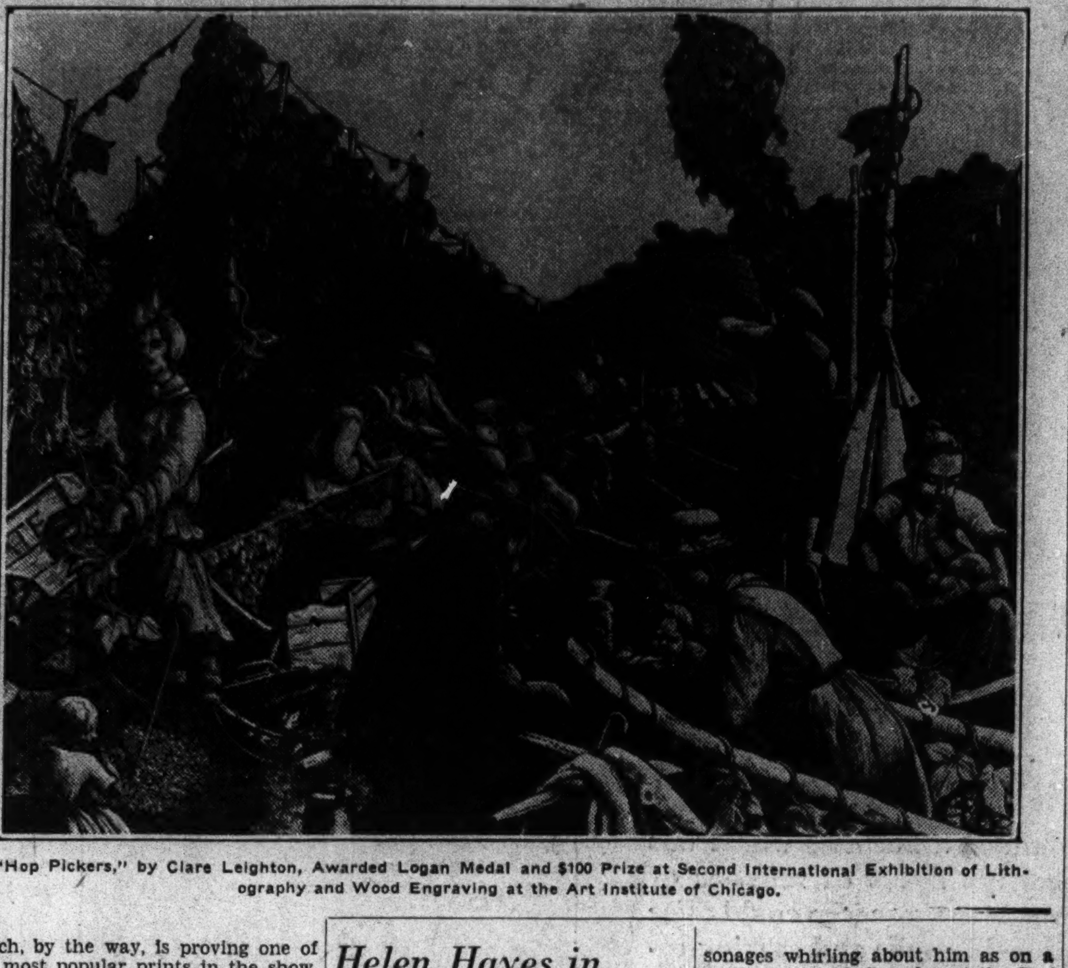
Of course, when it comes to lithographs a person who has made a drawing with a lithographic crayon on a piece of paper and sent it off to somebody to be transferred to stone and printed, may be deceived into calling himself a lithographer; but, fortunately, for the standards of this show, very few of that type are represented. This would be equivalent to a person drawing in black ink on white paper and then having a cut made from it by photographic processes to be sold as a wood engraving. The great strength of the process under discussion is that both lithographic stones and woodblocks are easily spoiled—a canvas unfortunately is not. A medium that is somewhat refractory will never be seriously attempted by one who has not something worth saying.

Prizes and Their Kind

The first and second Logan prizes were both won by women. Clare Leighton, an English girl, received a bronze medal and $100 for a stunning woodcut called "Hop Pickers." It is an involved composition, though controlled well by simple rhythmic lines, and the many figures in it are solid and well characterized. The blacks and deep grays are very rich. Victoria Ebbels Hutson, an American, received the Logan $75 prize for an interior. It was doubtless the beauty of the pearly grays which gave the prize to this lithograph. Saul Raskin, an American, received the third Logan prize of $50 for a dashing lithograph called "New York." In the foreground one looks down upon a market district in strong sunlight and shadow, drawn in masterful fashion in full values, though ably simplified. Above these huddled buildings, represented in simple outline and without modeling, one sees the giant buildings of Wall Street against the sky.

The Walter Brewster prize of $50 went, for a woodcut, to a Polish artist, Stanislaw Ostoja-Chrostowski, for his beautiful "Flight Into Egypt," which, by the way, is proving one of the most popular prints in the show. The Brewster lithograph prize for $50 was awarded to Glenn O. Coleman, an American, for "Minetta Lane." This represents a winter evening in a small side street in a large city. There are several figures and a fine atmospheric effect is directly achieved.

Numerous other prints received honorable mentions which were well deserved. For variety of subject, mood, and means of expression this exhibition is worthy of the highest praise. CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.



"Hop Pickers," by Clare Leighton, Awarded Logan Medal and $100 Prize at Second International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving at the Art Institute of Chicago.

New Artists' Gallery in Oslo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR OSLO, NORWAY

AFTER a struggle lasting almost half a century, Norwegian artists have opened their own gallery with the forty-seventh fall state exhibition. The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture, designed by the Swedish architects, Blakstad and Munche-Kaas. It is functionalist in the best sense. The lower part of the façade is of glass under a sheltering roof; the upper part is a high square wall of deep red brick with one large window. In the vestibule, stairs of black granite, with the balustrade of red marble, mount straight up to the "Niké" statue at the top. The walls are light in color, the ceiling is to be decorated in fresco by Per Krogh.

Behind the "Niké" statue hangs a fine cross by Dagfin Werenskjold, carved in wood and painted. This artist also exhibits some interesting pictures from Greenland. On each side of the stairs is a large hall, beautiful and massive, splendidly lighted from above. The exhibition, which contains more than 310 works by 210 artists, is this year a review of Norwegian art.

Eight of the older painters—Harriet Backer, Thorvald Erichsen, Edward Munch, Amaldus Neilsen, Signe Scheel, Halfdan Ström, A. C. Svarstad and Erik Werenskjold—exhibit by special invitation. Harriet Backer has a landscape dated 1894, a good period in Norwegian painting. It is a picture simply and directly painted, and rich in poetry. The veteran Amaldus Neilsen has five excellent new pictures. One of the picturesque and expressive portraits by Signe Scheel has been purchased by the National Gallery. Two portraits by Erik Werenskjold are very characteristic and splendid likenesses, especially the one of Director Askvig, which is most vivid in spite of the somewhat dry colors.

Henrik Sörensen shows a large, richly colored picture of a street after war or revolution, entitled "Oslo 19—?" Two good portraits are also the work of this artist.

Child-Portraits

Hugo Lous Mohr has two child-portraits which are charming, although the coloring of the background is somewhat too pronounced. Prof. Axel Revold has some fine landscapes from Nordland, clear and fresh in color, and some splendid paintings of Egypt. He was a pupil of Matisse, and, besides his native Norwegian traits, his work shows the influence of later French painters. Some of his pupils are also noteworthy:

Else Christie Kielland is very close to impressionism in her landscape soft in color and sensitive in line. Agnes Hiorth also is good, but rather reminds one of the latter. Reidar Aulie has two powerful but somewhat heavy portraits, and an interesting picture of an engine room. Karl Högberg has a striking picture, "Hesteleting" (seeking horses), which has been bought by the National Gallery, and an excellent "Burloft" (loft of an outbuilding). Högberg is sure and firm in his painting, though somewhat hard.

The pictures by Henrik Lund are spontaneous and delightful, especially the sensitively executed portrait of Miss Elleonora Ibsen, and a poetic picture of a young man on a balcony.

Ridley Borchgrevink's pictures are remarkable. "Lion and Horse" shows vigorous movement in the figures and a condensed expressiveness in the landscape. In "An Indian Picture" the landscape—mountains and a river—is very still under a dark bluish light as before a thunderstorm. In the foreground a white cow and the figure of a girl sitting by with a pensive expression complete the impression of contemplation and peace.

Original in Execution

There are besides many pictures original in execution, fresh and artistic in color, and, as the Swedish expert, Dr. B. Baeckström, said, what strikes a foreigner is the distinctive character of the art. Pictures that show an obviously French influence are not missing, but they are negligible among the others. It is remarkable how a generation of painters who, in their youth, were pupils of Matisse, have completely assimilated what they learned, and then gone on and worked in the Norwegian tradition.

Of the sculptors Dyre Vaa exhibits the largest number of pieces. A life-size statue of his wife is spontaneous and original. A little boy on a rocking-horse—"Tor on Bukefalon"—is surpassingly well done. Also his portrait busts are characteristic.

Emma Mathiason has a beautiful bust of a young girl.

Artists and Propagandists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

THE St. Lucas Art Society is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary with an exhibition of paintings, water colors, pastels, graphic art and sculpture in the Communal Museum at Amsterdam. Almost simultaneously the Socialistic Art Circle opened in the same building an exhibition of "socialistic art." With St. Lucas the slogan "L'art pour l'art" is still predominant. The Impressionists take a prominent position. Simon Maris, in his portrait of a woman, "Camilla Crovatto," has transmitted all the warmth of the broad, luscious painting of the Hague school to his treatment of an Italian subject. Halshoff Pol shows "Falling evening" ("Vallende Avond"), conspicuous for its resonant coloring and the happy way in which the freshness of the foliage after a hot day has been conveyed. Joh Brenner, a promising newcomer, treats the same subject in his "Evening," painting, however, with a finer brush in brown and ocher tones and thus producing a more or less decorative piece of work.

All the painters and draftsmen (for the latter also abound) exhibiting at the St. Lucas are artists first. Those in the Socialistic Art Circle are often—not always—first and foremost propagandists. These artists, touched by the suffering of the masses, have been stirred to rebellion against social inequalities, and have sought to express their sentiments, driven either by a feeling of powerlessness to mend things or by a feeling of superiority which found utterance in scorn and derision.

It is undeniable that impulses of this kind have produced works of art, especially among the German and Russian exhibits. Joseph Scharl, Kurt Weinhold, Oskar Nagel, Baluschek, Oskar Nerlinger, Käthe Kollwitz and several other Germans have found inspiration in socialistic ideals and have sent in arresting works which produce more than an evanescent impression. It may be that the emotion which moved these painters was often too fierce, too uncontrolled, and that there is more of a future in Russian art, which is less spasmodic and more determined. Where the Russians are excessive is in a kind of martial representation. For the rest, they work assiduously along new lines, and content themselves with productions often of a somewhat simple and primitive kind (as, for instance, in the numerous picture books here exhibited) rather than make use of old ways and traditions.

England, France, Spain and Belgium have also sent in illustrated books. Holland, Austria and Czechoslovakia are represented. In the Dutch department, which is disproportionately large, there are fine cartoons by the caricaturist Albert Hahn, and some beautiful designs for stained-glass windows by W. van de Walle. In the entrance gallery two large walls are covered with political placards, of which the English and the German are the best. There are architectural drawings from Austria, giving an idea of modern dwellings and other buildings at Vienna, maquettes for a bioscope theater and a film factory in Russia, and a historical department in which the keen but always refined and graceful work of the French artist Steinlen has happily not been forgotten.

Lewis Ayres, or Lew Ayres as he is now officially known, is stated to be among the first eight leading screen players in amount of fan mail received.

The Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts has purchased the memorial collection of porcelains by Adelaide Alsop Robineau of Syracuse, on view last winter at the Metropolitan Museum. This collection includes the well-known "Scarab Vase," with its excised carving, winner of the grand prize at the Exposition of Turin, Italy, highest award offered in the field of ceramics. It also includes the grand prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and more than 40 other vases.

Helen Hayes in 'Petticoat Influence'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

GILBERT MILLER presents Helen Hayes in "Petticoat Influence," a comedy by Neil Grant, with Henry Stephenson. Staged by Mr. Miller. At the Empire Theater, beginning Dec. 15, 1930. The cast:

Richard Chalfont	John Williams
Peggy Chalfont	Helen Hayes
Daincourt	Mary Heberden
Reggie Melcombe	Reginald Owen
The Countess of Darnaway	Valerie Taylor
Lord Algernon Raytoun	Eric Cowley
The Earl of Darnaway	Henry Stephenson
Talbot	Henry Vincent

This is a comedy of good manners, a modern equivalent of the social plays of R. C. Carton and Henry Arthur Jones, and approaching their level of wit. Peggy Chalfont discovers that the man who is gazetted for a government post for which her husband is better qualified is the uncle of the wife of the Earl of Darnaway, who has the ear of the Prime Minister. The Countess of Darnaway, Peggy further discovers, has had an affair with her husband's secretary. Straightway Peggy suspends the Damoclean sword over the countess, who, without one plain word from Peggy, senses the drift of affairs and asks the Earl to give the appointment to Chalfont. The Earl's suspicions are now aroused, and, swayed partly by a fleeting infatuation for Peggy, he assumes that her husband is the man in the case. Here Mr. Grant strikes a top note in his design, for Peggy finds herself tossed on the waves of a situation composed at once of farce and tragedy. Well may she look up to see if the flimsy threads are holding. That sword may descend at any moment and cut down her own domestic happiness. But all is not revealed. The Earl remains fatuous to the end, as in Parisian comedies of the sort, and the others receive according to their deserts in the sound style of British comedies of intrigue.

Neil Grant

A command of theatrical resource, and a persuasive understanding of the unofficial human side of political maneuvering, is manifested in this comedy. Mr. Grant knows how much of his play can be left between the lines. He knows that words spoken should be aimed from an angle at the mark if they are not to get in the way of the audience's desire to help complete every dramatic stroke. Mr. Grant can caricature the men of his play at will, while he is humanizing the women, since he wishes to show how the pen of the susceptible government official may receive on occasion a guiding feminine joggle. He further understands that good comedy dialogue is written around the three sides of a triangular diagram, the line passing from the speaker to the audience and thence to the receiving person on the stage, while ostensibly passing along the base of the triangle between the speaker and the listener on the stage. The audience always shares with one of the persons on the scene a knowledge superior to that possessed by one or more of the other persons involved. Such an audience truly "assists" in the performance, and enjoys to the full the particular pleasure that the theater has to offer.

A Poised Performance

As Peggy, Helen Hayes gives a poised and personally expressive performance. She utilizes intuitive emotional responses to a dramatic situation. Such impulses are bound to be right, whereas rule-of-thumb symbols of expression, put on from the outside, would be obvious misfits. Staying always within her part, Miss Hayes manifests variety of response to Peggy's rapid changes of mood. The truth and directness of her means of expression are proved by the way the tempo of Peggy's speech alters in contact with mentalities which have a faster or slower pulse than her own. In directing the play Mr. Miller has allowed Miss Hayes to preserve impulsiveness, that living quality which keeps the blight of self-consciousness out of acting. Mentally she is so alert she is able during the first act to visualize for the audience past events and incidents off-stage that make the picture vivid. Her attack grows firmer with the years. Her ability to sustain a mood increases without loss of flexibility, denoting an expanding command of that trickless sort of acting that deserves the name of expression.

Henry Stevenson

As the Earl, Henry Stevenson is like a staff for the last two acts of the comedy, with the other personages whirling about him as on a merry-go-round. Complacent the Earl is always, even during the scene in which he apologizes to the Countess and to the Chalfonts for his unjust conjectures. Mr. Stevenson shows the Earl to be relishing an incident which would cause a less conceited man to choke with embarrassment. Is it the author's intent to imply that worldly-wise fatuousness is its own defeat? John Williams makes believable the code of the official gentleman, while still manifesting sufficient glow to justify the affection of the radiant Peggy. Appropriately he shrivels for a minute when she indignantly cries out against him in the last act for placing, by sheer habit, that code above her warm-hearted efforts for his good. It is only a passing dramatic glint, but curiously the incident recalls the central topic of Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

Valerie Taylor

In staging the play Gilbert Miller has adopted in the second act a comedy key that enables Miss Hayes to indicate many sorts of comic distress. Without venturing to ascribe larger merits to this play than it may possess, we believe that here a tragic note could be sounded, if desired, corresponding to the serious turn that "Lady Windermere's Fan" takes in its third act. A touch of such tragedy, surely, rests upon the rôle of the Countess, as played with such sensitive, sure feeling by Valerie Taylor. For the Countess's punishment is an abiding self-disgust when she finds that she cannot hold the selfish-natured secretary.

As the secretary Reginald Owen subdues his lively style to the grayness of his slightly sardonic rôle. Eric Cowley has his moments, too, as the disappointed job seeker. A maid and a butler take on local color, as acted by Mary Heberden and Henry Vincent. For all this rightness of effect and its lambent setting in an atmosphere of English gentility, Gilbert Miller had more to do, doubtless, than any outsider may guess. This production achieves a quality worthy of the Charles Frohman tradition that centers in this same Empire Theater that now houses "Petticoat Influence."

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The presentation at the New Gallery of "The Dancers," a screen talking version of the successful stage play by Sir Gerald du Maurier and Viola Tree, has roused considerable interest in England. It is Fox Movietone production, and the cast, though only partly British, is notable for the first appearance on the screen of a great English actress, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who plays Aunt Emily. Though this is a secondary character, it yet gives frequent opportunities of enjoying the superb diction of a great artist. The film, a good representation of a conventional, somewhat novelettish tale, was produced and played on equally conventional lines, and should have as great a success as the play.

At the same performance the Fox Film Company presented "Enter the Queen," a British farce of mediocre merit, directed by Arthur Varney; which, however, allows Herbert Mundin to display exceptional abilities as a ligtht comedian.

"Thread o' Scarlet," a grim story of the execution of an innocent man, adapted from a play by J. J. Bell, the Scottish author, is produced for the Gaumont Company by Peter Godfrey, and is a remarkable production, on lines suggestive of turning over the pages of an illustrated story book. The situation and scenic direction are alike admirable, as is the high level of acting by a well-balanced cast. The photography is on the same plane of excellence. If only Peter Godfrey would turn his attention to less morbid subjects, he should have an outstanding success.

At the Marble Arch Pavilion, A. A. Milne's successful play, "The Fourth Wall," is being screened as a talkie under the title "Birds of Prey" and the direction of Basil Dean. It is played by a strong cast of English stage players, including Robert Loraine, Aubrey Smith and Ellis Jeffreys, all of whom show complete mastery of their new medium. The hero and heroine are played by Dorothy Boyd and Frank Lawton, both of whom are excellent. It is directed on straightforward and pictorial lines with a commendable absence of close-ups and trucks, the situations are good and the scenes, many laid in an English country house, are typical and delightful, though the photography is not good in interior scenes, which are sometimes foggy. Though not outstanding, the play is a good, sound piece of melodrama, and the dialogue is worthy of its distinguished author. C. F. A.

Dallas Little Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—The Little Theater of Dallas chose for its latest production a revival of "Camille." The run was extended to 10 days, to accommodate the box office demand. Julia Hogan, who journeyed to New York with the Dallas Players to win the Belasco Cup for the first time in 1925, presented a fascinating Marguerite Gautier. Elroy Fulmer, formerly of California, England, China and Iowa, assistant director of the theater, was the capitulating barrister at her feet.

J. Gilford Crowell, recently of New York, newly appointed technical director of the Little Theater of Dallas, designed the settings. The intimate salon was in apple green and gold. A small square piano of the 1850 period was not to be found in the Southwest, so Mr. Crowell made one with hammer and saw. A portrait of the heroine is supposed to hang over the marble fireplace with its crystal candelabra. No portrait painter was handy, so Mr. Crowell put down his blue prints and jig saw, picked up a brush and painted Miss Hogan in one of the magnificent gowns that came for the play from a New York costumer.

During the production the Little Theater received a visit from a film scout. "We need talent, and the name of the Dallas Little Theater is quite famous," he said. He visited all over the place, from the basement up the ladder to the fly loft, and the lounge, offices and kitchen. So far, not a member has bought a ticket to Hollywood.

The Eloquence of Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK

WHILE it is not possible to do justice to the whole of work when discussing it only in part, there are occasions when a group showing offers opportunity to consider some constant phase of expression. Such an occasion is provided by the 180 prints by 35 members and associate members of the National Academy of Design in their current fall exhibition at the Fine Arts Society Building.

"Lace in Stone" is the title with which John Taylor Arms captures one's fancy. He holds it with his exemplification of the patient joy with which he has translated into terms of line the Gothic tracery and the stone textures of Rouen Cathedral. In Ernest D. Roth's "Florence," having for its principal subject an ancient bridge upon which buildings are borne, we follow the etcher's needle as it traces the dip of sagging floors, and marks the swirl on the surface of the deep waters below. F. Luis Mora limns the nature of stone cliffs and the personal character of clothes among primitive people in his "Navajo Family." One is reminded of a word of approval once given by an American Indian to one of George Grey Barnard's statues. After looking the figure over carefully, the Indian said: "Him good. Him all face."

Crispness of line has much to do with the diffused brilliance of light in Childe Hassam's "Washington Elms." Use of line as pattern is to be noted in the smoke forms that issue from the tug in Hayley Lever's "Towing In." In "Twilight," a drypoint by Robert Nisbet, slender trees are silhouetted against depth of air that is achieved with a multitude of strokes of hairline fineness. Howard McCormick proves in his wood engraving rendering of Borglum's "Lincoln" head that he is a virtuoso in his command of line that can alter character to fit every change of texture in the original. Allen Lewis, in his woodcut, "The Artist," finds decorative charm in the litter of leaves around the feet of an Indian who is drawing a deer picture on a skin. Sculptural is Mr. Lewis's modeling in the Indian's figure, yet this effect is more due to the graphic nature of pure line than to any devices to connote volume.

Always flowing is the tender line employed to richly varied uses by George Laurence Nelson in "Tea at Seven Hearths," a lithograph. Timothy Cole, in his wood engraving rendering of "The Calmady Children," exemplifies a rare quality in interpretation, for he achieves to a style of his own while remaining loyal to the style of Sir Thomas Lawrence, whose oil painting values he is translating into values of line. Frank French's skill in wood engraving is here shown in work that depends upon sheer line for its effect. Delicacy of texture comes off well under his refined treatment.

* * *

Opposition of direction and contrast of weight lend force and subtlety to Everett Warner's use of line in his etching of "Brooklyn Bridge," a subject that holds its own, because of its unfretted simplicity, with all the Manhattan structures of the sort that have followed it. Only the Hudson River bridge, now under construction, promises to rival the graceful span opened to traffic in 1883. In Armin Hansen's drypoint, "Storm Driven," we see the sweeping lines of the waves of a stormy sea carried out in the clothes of the sailors, bending under the wind's great pressure.

Strongly the streaming curves of the breeze-blown foliage of "Golden Days," an etching by Edward Dufner, bring out the tree volumes. Line largely centrifugal in movement in Charles H. Woodbury's "Edge of the Wood" centralizes interest while it conveys a curious feeling for ceaseless stir in nature. Sometimes this movement is so subtle that only the naturalist or the artist is conscious of it. Mr. Woodbury reminds us vigorously of this continuing rustle among the leaves and grasses. Weeds take on character and even individuality in "The Punter," etching by Frank W. Benson, so dramatic is his use of line in relation to the spatial setting. Caressing, yet firm, is the line with which Reynolds Beal builds up the powerful forms, the heave of the sea and the disarray of the workaday world of fishermen, in his drypoint "Noank Lobster Sloop."

Daniel Garber uses line to evoke painter-like values, corresponding to the effects he achieves in his landscape style, in his etching "Holcomb's Mill." Chauncey F. Ryder's line meets the imagination half way in "Farmyard in Winter." Thought and feeling went into every stroke of this drypoint. Often he and Childe Hassam seem to be working with points of light. Line can connote surge and thurst of concerted effort, as in "Hauling Nets," a drypoint by Gifford Beal, and in the artillery subject, "In the Open, by Kerr Eby. It can present intimations of lively movement, as in the etching "Navajo Harvest," by Mahonri Young, when guided by a zestful and humorous hand. Delicate local pictorial charm can be delineated on the mass of a squaw's blanket by the wriggling needle of Albert L. Groll in "Navajo Squaw." That same needle may be kept in the service of the whole so devotedly that we notice only the elemental emotion of a scene of man's struggle with natural forces, as in "Bargemen," by Eugene Higgins. E. C. S.

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Music News of the World

Rhythm and Meter

By EDWIN EVANS — London

IN THE first of these three articles I evoked the memory of two members of our supposed remotest human ancestry to typify the two poles of an oscillation between the music which serves as a vehicle of the emotions and that which is an outlet for the dynamic functions, energy, ingenuity and so on. But that is not the only oscillation which was set up by our imaginary protagonists, the primitive lover and his cousin the drummer. Out of their fundamental divergence there emerges another antithesis.

The delight of the drummer was in rhythmic patterns of which, at that remote date and for long afterward, symmetry was the inevitable basis, partly because of the effect of repetition, which soon came to be regarded as a form of magic, and partly because his thought was not yet sufficiently subtle to delight in the interplay of irregular, nonsymmetrical patterns. For him therefore the agogic or metric accent was paramount.

But his cousin who wove tender melodies, upon his own voice or that of his reed-pipe, was not much concerned with symmetry. True, if one of his inflections pleased his ear or found favor with the object of his affections he might indulge in repetition, but the important factor of stress would in his case be sentimental, not dynamic, and would depend upon the emotion he was endeavoring to convey, or, as we say nowadays, the poetic basis. Thus originated a pronounced divergence between metric formality and rhythmic freedom which has persisted ever since. Both are constantly present in the music of all periods, but now one, now the other, appears to gain the ascendant. Very rarely do they reach any kind of equilibrium. Perhaps the only phase in which it might be said they did reach it is that of the polyphonic madrigal, particularly as cultivated in England by the Tudor composers. In that illuminating book, "Contrapuntal Technique in the Sixteenth Century," R. O. Morris has much to say on this subject, both in his introductory chapter, and in that devoted to "Rhythm."

"In that period," says he, "there is no confusion between rhythm and meter. The rhythmical accentuation of each part is free, but, independently of the actual rhythmic accents, there is an imaginary metrical accentuation which imposes a regular alternation of strong and weak beats to which the harmony of the composition has to conform, although the melody of each voice pursues its own way untrammelled."

The Bar Line

Now the obvious effect of this divergence, one would think, would be merely to substantiate and confirm that which was the subject of my first article. I can imagine any reader at this point saying that this is the same divergence under another name, and the oscillation must be identical. So it would be but for one new factor which diverted the pendulum and caused it to swing differently. That was the invention of the bar line, the most convenient and helpful of all the musician's servants, the most tyrannical of his masters, ever ready to apply procrustean methods to his invention. Morris, who in his book is concerned with the sixteenth century, generalizes concerning those that followed. "For 300 years or so," he asserts, "we have been slaves of the bar line, and our conception of rhythm has become purely metrical."

In broad terms that is true, but had he been equally concerned with those more recent centuries he doubtless would have qualified the generalization by recording that the degree of this enslavement was subject to fluctuation, and that for more than half a century—possibly 70 years or so—there had been spreading a pronounced rebellion against it. Owing to this invention of the bar line we find not only that the oscillation of this pendulum is distinct from that other, but that they are sometimes in complete opposition. For instance, in the Romantic movement of the nineteenth century one would expect rhythm to be as free as air. But we find on the contrary that one of the noblest expressions of romanticism, the German Lied, is so severely metrical that it frequently contradicts not merely the emotional but even the verbal accent, sometimes as violently as the conventional ballad, where you will find the strongest metrical accent allotted to some insignificant word such as "of."

Song and Opera

If, in fact, we were to confine this discussion to the art of song, we should find the oscillation much more clearly defined than if we considered the whole art of music. I have suggested elsewhere that, song being the marriage of poetry and music, the two are made "one," and then, as in some other marriages, proceed to wrangle as to which is the "one" they have been made. Sometimes the poetical partner calls the tune, sometimes the tunemaker compels the poet to "toe the line." During early days, before our music definitely assumed its present shape, in plainsong the text prevailed, in folk song more often—but not always—the meter. In fact profane music, through its frequent association with forms of popular merriment which included the dance, naturally tended to approximate to the metrical forms of the latter.

Still, even there, we cannot be certain how the music was rendered. For instance, custom restricted the Troubadours to a limited selection of meters, but judging by the poetical forms they used and the subjects they treated I suspect that they, and the jongleurs who interpreted them, sang with considerable freedom. They cannot have sung their melodies in the monotonous singsong transcribed by the paleographers, or we should hear of more instances of their meeting with the fate that befell David when he sang before the father of musical criticism, King Saul.

Concerning the Renaissance period I have already quoted Morris's view. A little later came the birth of opera, and, now that Monteverdi is being gradually disentangled from the fungus of nineteenth century editing, we are beginning to realize that, bar lines nothwithstanding, the seventeenth century enjoyed a considerable degree of rhythmic freedom, and used it to meet the poet halfway. But the nineteenth century romantics bowed the knee before the bar line. There is an interesting point in one of Schumann's piano works where he ignores it in favor of natural rhythm, and I well remember my father pointing it out to me to show that Schumann's sense of form was at fault! Perhaps the most striking illustration of the way in which a nineteenth century composer regarded the bar line is the ridiculous mutilation which Rimsky-Korsakoff imposed upon the Innkeeper's song in "Boris Godounoff," for no other purpose than to insure a regular and symmetrical succession of bar lines. The phrase as Moussorgsky wrote it consists of two bars of three-four followed by two of common time, and that is how the natural accents fall. In Rimsky-Korsakoff's edition it is mercilessly cut into symmetrical bars of two-four, the second of which is, rhythmically considered, a monstrosity.

The Day of Emancipation

But the day of emancipation was in sight, and Moussorgsky was one of its forerunners. Brahms's "Sapphische Ode" is a beautiful melody, but an instrumental one with verbal obbligato, and it matters little whether the instrument be the human voice or a cello. Not many years, as history goes, separate it from Debussy's "Colloque Sentimental," but in the latter the melody is so interpenetrated with the prosody of the poem as to be rhythmically free of the meter. So far as song is concerned it is today the composer's responsibility if he places a poem upon a procrustean bed of bar lines. There is no convention compelling him to do so. The pendulum is swinging the other way.

Our discussion, however, must not be regarded as concerned solely with the conflict of rhythm and meter in song. A direct consequence of the invention of the bar line was, first to hamper and slacken, then to arrest, the development of rhythm, which might otherwise have shared in the expansion of the other musical resources. The music of the nineteenth century had many of the attributes of greatness, but in this one aspect, of rhythm, it was lamentably weak. One cannot say that the dynamic element was lacking, for there is the Scherzo of the Ninth to confound one. But it was rarely invoked, and still more rarely employed with genuinely original inventiveness.

But soon after the middle of the century signs of emancipation began to become apparent. An early one was a sudden predilection for "odd" measures, such as five-four, seven-four, and so on. Conservatives of the period called them "eccentric" without the remotest inkling how accurate they were, for, whatever the composer's avowed motive in adopting them, the unconscious lure was the fact that they lacked a center. The bars could not be halved. Within themselves they defied symmetry by having their secondary accents falling where they divided the bar into unequal parts.

Rhythmic Freedom

Though it took a generation to get so far, it was this inequality which ultimately led to the alternation of bars of different lengths, and finally to the succession of bars of all shapes and sizes as the natural accent demanded. Today even the neoclassicists avail themselves of this rhythmic freedom. They are metrical or not as the occasion demands, but rarely if ever is the metrical accent allowed to absorb the vitality from the rhythm. That is the reason why, even when you do not quite relish them, they so rarely bore you. After many years of listening to music I have come to the conclusion that the elements of direct appeal are first articulation, and second color. And if the direct appeal fails, the indirect appeal, however eloquent, is an unsatisfying substitute.

Rhythm having thus been set free, the next step was to resume its interrupted development. That is a complicated problem owing to the gulf of musical change that has to be bridged. It is here that composers have most to learn from the sixteenth century, when the rhythmic aspect of music had attained a development that, as Morris points out, remained unequaled for three centuries or so afterward. Some composers are dispensing with this Antæus-like contact with the past. Stravinsky did so in the "Sacre," but has since sought it in "Œdipus" and other recent works. The "Sacre" is full of curious instances where rhythm is subjected to a disintegration somewhat similar to that which is employed in the "metamorphosis of themes." There are pages which, on paper, present an appearance of rhythmic anarchy, but which sound perfectly natural in performance, and theory, lagging as usual in the rear, is not sufficiently advanced to tell us why. But we do know at least that the problem of rhythm is not where it stood even 30 years ago. The pendulum has carried it into regions which have been terra incognita almost since bar lines were invented.

[This is the last of a series of three articles by Mr. Evans, supplementing his series of last year in The Christian Science Monitor under the general heading, "A Key to Contemporary Music." The first two articles of the present series were published Nov. 1 and 15.]

Stravinsky Returns to Himself

By L. A. SLOPER

WE HAVE complained so often of the unsatisfactory musical behavior of Igor Stravinsky that it was pleasant on the afternoon of Dec. 19 to find him showing signs of grace. The Boston Symphony Orchestra then performed in Symphony Hall, Boston, for the first time in America, two of the two latest compositions by the most conspicuous of the musical modernists: the Capriccio for piano and orchestra, which was heard in Paris a year ago, and the "Symphonie de Psaumes," for orchestra and chorus. This latter work, says the title page of the score, was "composed to the glory of God and dedicated to the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence." It was to have had its first performance anywhere at the concerts of the Boston orchestra a week earlier. Dr. Koussevitzky, however, was then resting from the labors of the Washington Festival, and the honor of the first performance went to the Brussels Philharmonic Society, which played the "Symphonie" on Dec. 13.

Neither the Capriccio nor — we should say after a single hearing — the "Symphonie" is destined to occupy a pedestal beside that of the "Sacre," but the gratifying thing about them both is that they seem to indicate a renewal of the composer's individuality. Since the "Sacre" Stravinsky had seemed to be concerned mainly—except in the "Noces"—with "returning" to one or another classic composer: Bach or Handel, or even Tchaikovsky. With each of these side-trips he produced an impressive piece of propaganda accompanied by an inconsiderable piece of music. The only one of these excursions which yielded much booty was that to Handel, which resulted in "Œdipus Rex." That too, except for an aria, which was sung in Boston by Margaret Matzenauer, seemed more reminiscence than invention. Now Stravinsky appears to have doubled back out of—we hope—the last of these musical culs-de-sac.

It is possible to believe that one hears in the Capriccio echoes of Rimsky-Korsakoff and even of Rameau—but also of "Pétroushka." It has charm and wit, achieved by simplicity and economy of means. It was played dazzlingly by J. M. Sanromá and the orchestra.

This simplicity and economy are carried over into the "Symphonie," which is so-called because the composer so decrees. It consists of a setting of verses from the Psalms in three uninterrupted movements, opening with a supplication, proceeding to a climax of glorification and closing on a note of peace. The text is taken from the Vulgate and is sung in Latin; the verses are to be found in the King James Version in Psalms XXXIX, XL and CL. The musical scheme is elaborately contrapuntal and polytonal; but if there is no indication of concession to conservative ears, neither is there any sense of striving after effect. The music seems on a first hearing to have been written in the composer's own musical language, as the best musical expression he could contrive of the meaning of the text. The orchestration is unusual, with violins and violas discarded and great emphasis upon woodwinds: five flutes, four oboes, English horn, three bassoons and double-bassoon, four horns, and so on. The rhythmic pattern is apparently less complicated than that of the "Sacre" or of the "Noces," but it is vigorous and appropriate. There is involved contrapuntal writing in the woodwind at the beginning of the second movement which recalls the opening of the second part of the "Sacre;" indeed, the composition bears the mark of the individual Stravinsky, working on a devotional theme. It was well performed by the orchestra and the Cecilia Society chorus trained by Arthur Fiedler.

The concert opened with a superb performance of Mozart's G minor Symphony and closed with a translucent exposition of Schönberg's transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat.

Fauré's Choral Work

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ — Paris

PARIS has been having the exceptional treat of hearing a few important choral performances. The "Magnificat" of Bach, the Beethoven Choral Symphony, and the "Requiem" of Berlioz have been performed. But above all we have had magnificent interpretations of the "Requiem" of Gabriel Fauré and of the "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," by Debussy.

It is difficult to speak not only of the "Requiem" but of all Fauré's work to listeners not born on French soil. This music has such a special accent and buries its roots so deeply in French ground that it is almost incomprehensible when it leaves the frontiers. The phenomenon is not unique. How often have we been surprised to hear cultured Russians declare that for them, Tchaikovsky and Glinka impersonate the national music more profoundly than all the other Russian composers whom we admire. This statement surprises us because we consider the scores of Moussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky, Balakireff or Stravinsky to be much more Russian, and particularly more original. It must be the same for Gabriel Fauré.

The Germans, whose musical good faith is unquestionable, welcome the works of Debussy and Ravel with enthusiasm, but declare that they understand nothing of Fauré's. Our great virtuosos on returning from the United States say that Americans partake wholly of this point of view. Fauré enjoys no prestige with them at all. They know neither the pure "Pénélope," nor "Caligula," nor "Shylock," nor the scenic music of "Pélleas," nor the "Requiem," nor the overture of "Masques et Bergamasques" nor the "Ballade" for piano and orchestra nor his admirable efflorescence of works for the piano and chamber music. I admit that such a statement gives me sorrow and that when the great French artists tell me that American impresarios forbid them to include any Fauré on their programs, I profoundly deplore the misunderstanding that deprives America of musical joys of the first order.

The art of Fauré, in spite of its discretion, or rather because of its discretion, its tact, its moderation and its delicate taste, gives the listener a delight of the ear and sensibility that no other musician can give to the same extent. In Fauré's harmonic writing there is a veritable divination and an inimitable elegance. His "Requiem," in particular, which one so rarely hears, is really enchanting. It is a very individual conception. Instead of using somber, tragic colors, Fauré has interpreted the sacred text in an attitude of quite extraordinary serenity.

This year, this admirable work, which should be a classic all over the world, was given in the best conditions. It was conducted by D-E. Inghelbrecht who thoroughly understands modern French music. Moreover, the soloists were Roger Bourdin and Ninon Vallin. The latter interpreted the "Pie Jesus" with an idealism and a purity of timbre that gave this page its maximum radiance. Here were performances that one would really like to export to our friends, so as to make them realize their mistake in that which concerns the composer of the "Bonne Chanson," who is really the master of charm and the man who, since Chopin, has carried the research for pure music and harmonic enchantment farthest.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention the Monitor.

Winifred Christie Playing the Moór Double-Keyboard Piano.

Of Musical Inventions

By WINTHROP P. TRYON — New York

MUSICAL mechanicians: one class of them aims to convey music to a larger and larger public; another seeks to solve the problems and lighten the burdens of the performer and executant; a third strives to enrich the quality and increase volume of tone that instruments give out, while a fourth sets heart on evolving new means of producing timbres, usually in imitation of those already existing.

Accomplishments of the first and second groups I have lately had opportunity to consider, by courtesy in the one case of a firm of sound-film producers, and in the other of a concert artist. To tell who and what, I attended the opening of Warner Bros.' Vitaphone piece, "Viennese Nights," by Sigmund Romberg and Oscar Hammerstein 2d; and I had the privilege of an interview with Miss Winifred Christie, the theme of talk being the double keyboard piano invented by her husband, Emanuel Moór.

Managers, according to my experience, take much severe usage from critics, and almost invariably accept it in good part; often calling out harsh comment on their fondest and costliest enterprises, and sometimes eliciting no remark at all on their most anxious and encourageable ones. Singers, players and composers the same, I regret to say. And yet on behalf of critics be it remembered that their whole desire and interest rest upon discovery of the first-rate and publication of the news about it. What honor would it not be to the critics who flourished 200 years ago, had they called attention to the German organist and cantrapuntist, J. S. Bach, as one of the greatest musicians of all time! But relative values in expression are difficult to discern. It wants an Aristotle to formulate rules based on the standard and approved body of art; and it might be more than even an Aristotle could do to signal out, with never a misjudgment, new art works to which the rules apply.

The Warner Experiment

With regard to the experiments of the brothers Warner, I was in the audience, I do not recall how many seasons ago, before which the Vitaphone was given its first public trial. A representative of their office inquired of me afterward what I thought of the "music"; and I replied, perhaps ungraciously, that I had heard nothing that I recognized as fitting the definition I cherished of that word. In particular, I told him that a piece in orchestral form by Hadley that the Vitaphone reproduced had not the proper symphonic sound. There was essentially lacking that characteristic of music of instruments of many pitches which we know as harmony. By that I do not mean pleasant aural effects merely; for I was willing to allow anything that could be asked on the ground of raw or strident sonority. The harmony that I mean is the comprehensible relating and blending of notes, high, middle and low, into chords. As Hadley and all composers of his school write music, the chords are built up from the bass. Destroy or weaken the bass, and no matter what you have left, the music is gone.

The first Vitaphone, to my perception, was deficient in bass. So also, is the latest. But here, whatever it may signify, comes the difference—the composers, arrangers, designate them as you will, have accommodated their writing to the acoustic peculiarities of the sound-film. Practical men, they exacted of the mechanism things only of which it was capable. Their method strikes me as partaking at once of common sense and good craftsmanship.

The Double-Keyboard Piano

Further than that I cannot go on the vitaphone; but there demands square answer on the double-keyboard piano, which Miss Christie was so obliging as to let me hear all I liked. She convinced me, in the first place, that the double keyboard simplifies execution in many respects; and more than that, offers possibilities of performance impossible on the ordinary piano.

The octaves that Miss Christie ran with such fluency are better, in theory, than those which any performer, however skillful, could touch off from a one-manual instrument. For one key pressed, two hammers operate; and precisely together. And yet ask me not to admit that octaves of the Moór description possess a great interest because of their measured, calipered accuracy. In octave-playing on an ordinary piano, the inexact correspondence of stroke, thumb for one note and a finger for the other, has somewhat the same beguilement for the ear, I should say, that the inequalities of hand-wrought material objects, in wood, stone or whatever else, have for the eye. The new octaves should be good, I think, for the presentation of some types of composition on certain occasions, though not necessarily desirable for every piano work ever written, and certainly not under all circumstances regardless of the place and the audience.

The Test

This is taking the octave as illustration merely of what I happened to observe about the double-keyboard piano. Nor am I speaking in disparagement. The test of a new musical apparatus, I fancy, is in both what it leads to and what it holds on to. What a piano with the Moór keyboard can do, composers, we may be sure, will find out. What it does, I for one can attest from Miss Christie's playing. In spite of an inviting technique and a consequently exuberant tone, it seems to me to retain important characteristics of ancestral instruments.

The Corybantes, when celebrating their rites with much musical accompaniment, could hear through the din—witness Plato—the flutes. Little noise has always, no question, prevailed over big. As Miss Christie interpreted a fugue of Bach, making all use of the double keyboard, I believed I made out, notwithstanding the fulsome sonority, the delicate tinkling, from some far-off source, of clavichord.

Gurlitt's New Opera, 'The Soldiers'

By WALTER SCHRENK — Berlin

AT DUSSELDORF has been given the first performance of a new work by Manfred Gurlitt, who a few years ago became known through his opera "Wozzeck"—an opera which Alban Berg's, on the same subject, come to light a few months before, prevented coming to its own.

The subject of this new work is taken, like that of "Wozzeck," from the literature of the "Sturm und Drang" period. It is the work of a young revolutionary poet, Jakob Michael Reinhold Lenz, who passed on in 1792, after a wild, reckless career. It is a comedy entitled "The Soldiers," and testifies to Lenz's talent, which was highly praised by Goethe. It teems with poetic inspirations and lofty lyricism, but also contains crude, coarse naturalistic features, which might almost be described as barbaric. It is, as a whole, most telling. People, things and events are dealt with from a really live point of view, characters and surroundings are represented truthfully. It is the story of a girl and a French officer upon whom her fiancé wreaks vengeance. As told by Lenz, it is too long and involved. Gurlitt has shortened it and made it far more compact, but was not able to correct certain fundamental structural weaknesses. His music, indeed, emphasizes the lack of connection between the scenes. For to almost every scene he gives a definite, rounded-off musical form — Theme and Variations, Rondo, Minuet, March and so forth. This often stands in the way of establishing broader relationships, musical or dramatic, between scenes. He uses no orchestral interludes to link scenes together.

His score, on the other hand, is instinct with imagination and personality. Strong in melody, sharp in characterization in the dialogue, original, subtle, not devoid of dryness, it says all that is needful, laconically but evocatively enough. It has atmosphere, and at times will limn with strength and accuracy a dramatic situation in a couple of bars. The orchestra never covers the singers' voices. It is delicate and rich in color, and beautifully balanced. All in the work reveals Gurlitt as a capable, independent and genuinely significant composer.

Jascha Horenstein, the conductor, was in full sympathy with the character and style of the work, and did admirably. Among the soloists, Rose Landwehr and Berthold Pütz deserve special mention. As the performance proceeded, the public warmed up to the work, and at the end, composer and interpreters had to take many calls.

The State Opera Unter den Linden has revived Gounod's "Faust." In Germany this work has always had a bad name with musical cliques. On the other hand, its sentimental melodies and moderate character are bound to please those who go to the theater in order to be entertained. Nowadays we are willing to view Gounod's music with the tolerance which it deserves. He was a gifted man and a good musician. What he lacked in individuality he made up for in genial, likable talent. He was a master as regards technique, and had a genuine sense of the stage.

For this revival, the attempt was made, by means of modern resources in production, to render the work more effective and more alive. The producer, Franz Ludwig Hörth, achieved his aim in certain respects; but the work as a whole did not gain thereby. Questionable alterations were introduced in the score; a good deal had been cut out, the "Bacchanal" extended by the introduction of the composer's "Convoi Funèbre d'une Marionette" and a repetition of the "Ronde du Veau d'Or." Siebel's part has been considerably shortened, and transposed so as to be sung by a baritone. The settings, semi-realistic and semi-formalized, are not in keeping with the work's character. The best of the production is in the beautifully staged folk-scenes; special mention should go to the Soldiers' March, which takes place in one direction while the setting moves in the other. Leo Blech's conducting imparted a strongly dramatic sway to the music. Among the solo parts, Ludwig Hofmann's Mephistopheles deserves praise.

At the same theater an even more unfortunate venture was the production of a so-called comic opera by Felice Lattuada, entitled "Die Zierpuppen" (The Ornamental Puppets). This is thoroughly inane, and one can but wonder how it came to be produced. It is true that not much care and labor were devoted to the production—but even that little was wasted.

The same night, Umberto Giordano's "The King" was revived—an acceptable work, quite entertaining for the public.

Brisbane Bach Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — A Bach Festival was held in the Albert Hall at the end of October in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Queensland University. This festival was said to be the first of its kind to be held in the southern hemisphere. It lasted for one week, and was under the auspices of the University of Queensland Musical Society, with Mr. Dalley-Scarlett as conductor and director.

Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" was given the first night. The second program was confined to a recital of organ and violin music, and one church cantata, "God's Time Is the Best." Herbert Cannon was at the organ. E. Edminston was the violinist, acompanied by Mr. Dalley-Scarlett on the organ. On the remaining nights of the festival the "Peasant Cantata," the "Coffee Cantata" and the great Mass in B minor were performed.

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Study of Child at the Piano by Anton Bruehl

A SONG FOR PARENTS

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And these parents of modern children . . . their lot is not easy. How often they meet, from wide eyes that still are dewy and bright with babyhood, a gaze that seems to brand them as beings in an unknowing and antique world.

But there still remain some unchanging, fundamental things that serve to connect all generations, all men. . . . Of these is art. In its highest form, art clears like a heady and magic breeze through time, fashions, customs and all the barriers and borders of the world. The melody that swirls gaily up from some village in the Caucasus loses little of its ecstasy in far-away Virginia. The father who has in common with his son one great melody . . . one sweet, surpassing song, has not been left entirely behind.

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THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS — STEINWAY

Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Building Your Lighting Outlets and Fixtures Into the New House

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

New York

THERE are certain rather mysterious-looking circles and squares on any completed blueprint of house plans, which mean absolutely nothing to the novice in reading plans, but which tell an interesting story to a person "in the know," for they are the symbols of the wiring outlets through which electric current will be supplied to the home, for lighting and for every other electrical purpose.

On the decision as to where these symbols shall be depends, to a large extent, the satisfaction to be had from living in the new home, especially during the hours when artificial light is needed. Each symbol means a certain definite thing—an overhead light, sidewall fixture, two-way switch or any one of the features that may be planned for.

That is why it is important for the owner to think carefully how he wants his home to be lighted when the preliminary sketches are being made up. The architect will plan the wiring circuits, with the advice of the electrician who is to do the work, but there will be many things with regard to lighting that the owner may not remember to tell the architect in the earliest stages of the planning, and it undoubtedly would be well to call a special "conference" on this one subject. Of course, there will be other electrical equipment to be wired for, along with the lighting, but we will consider only the lighting here.

The lighting of every room in the house, from the play room in the basement, if there is to be one, to the top of the house, ought to be considered from the several points of view of use, convenience, comfort and decoration, the importance of any one of these points, as well as the number of outlets to be built in, being governed by the type and purpose of the room. A much-used room naturally requires more flexible lighting—comfortable and useful—than a room that is used comparatively little and for one special purpose, perhaps.

Most of us have had the experience of going into an otherwise charming home, in the evening, and feeling that something was "all wrong." It had seemed so thoroughly livable in the daytime, and the only possible answer for our disappointment lies in the lighting. On the other hand, we might not give a thought to the lighting in a home where it had been particularly well planned, because it would seem so much a part of the gracious atmosphere of the room.

Three Per Cent of Budget

Some one has figured out, and that figure seems to be quite generally accepted, that 3 per cent of the total furnishing budget should be devoted to the lighting equipment, and in order to get full benefit of that amount, the built in part of the lighting must be ample enough and flexible enough to permit additions and changes from time to time. Of course it is always possible to have extra outlets installed after the house has been lived in, but forethought is always so much better than afterthought, especially in the matter of being thrifty.

Whether one starts the lighting plan from the front door or from the back, there are always outside lights to be considered, and nowadays, with the inevitable garage to be considered, it is no doubt just as well to start with the utility end of the house. The garage will, of course, be connected with the house wiring, and there will be a two-way switch just inside the kitchen door, which will make it possible to turn the garage light on or off from that point as well as from the switch inside the garage door.

It is almost always necessary at some time, to tinker around the garage or the car, and an extra light, protected by a wire cage, and attached to a long cord, is a very useful piece of apparatus.

If there is a little or big porch over the back door, it should have a light close to the ceiling and, to avoid attracting and holding all the flying things, the light should have an inclosed bowl. It may be, of course, that the architecture, calls for side lights, even at the usually humble "service entrance"; in which case, the design of the fixtures will be simple and the control will be from the same switch plate as the garage lights. One lovely old stone farmhouse known to this writer has a whole series of switch buttons just inside the kitchen door to take care of all the outside buildings, chickenhouse and run, tool shed off on one side and the garage and horse barn down the hill, and the pump house off in another direction, the wires being run through conduits, and well insulated where they enter the building.

The Kitchen

The kitchen, in this north country, at least, needs artificial light at dinner-getting time for several months of the year, and at breakfast time too. It should be clear, shadowless light on all the working surfaces. If a kitchen is small and square, one overhead light in an opal enclosing globe, close against the ceiling may be all that is needed to light every corner, but even then it is hard for the worker to avoid getting into her own light, and an additional side wall fixture over the sink, with another over or beside the working cabinet will give completely satisfactory service. These lights will all be controlled from one switch, which will also have a control for the cellar light, which will operate from below as well.

If one is inclined to be forgetful and go about leaving lights turned on in out-of-the-way places, a red light, conspicuously placed above the switch plate in the kitchen, which will go on when the cellar light does, will serve as an accusing reminder. If one's kitchen is of the long, narrow variety, two equidistant ceiling lights may be enough, and if one end is finished off as a breakfast nook, which often means utility for late suppers too, an attractive drop light over the table, or suitable side lighting might be provided.

In the dining room a center fixture, hung about 26 inches above the table in order not to throw light into the diners' eyes, should be of a style and design in harmony with the room—a real feature in the decoration, even though it may not be used if candles are preferred. As a matter of "good business" and taking into consideration the possibility of the house being sold at some future time, side wall lights should be provided on two sides of the room, usually in pairs of double brackets. One may prefer only the center light, or only the side wall, but it costs little more to build in both at one time. An inconspicuous plate can cover the ceiling outlet if necessary.

For Floor and Table Lamps

The living room, of all the rooms in the house, should be well lighted, and if there is a library that is used a good deal practically the same advice will apply to lighting that. Few living rooms these days could be called "formal" but most of them have a certain "key" for the equipment or furnishings—a fireplace—a paneled wall, or some other architectural feature, and the side wall and overhead fixtures should conform. Again, in this room one may not wish to use an overhead fixture, but it is better to install the outlet when the house is built, than to go through the bother later. The living room and library are primarily places where plenty of floor and table lamps are needed, and by plenty we mean light near and as a part of each furniture grouping. Building in outlets in the right places for these means a sort of a "preview" by owner and architect of just about how the furnishings are going to group up, and then perhaps adding one or two more in likely places, against future needs. As made today the outlets are not unsightly in the baseboard or floor. The switches should be placed conveniently near the entrance doors, so that light from at least one source may be had instantly.

The lighting of the entrance hall and front doorway, will also depend on the style of the house whether, in a small hallway a simple overhead lamp of congenial design will be used, or whether the furnishings and space are such that an attractive table or floor lamp should be used. The doorway light or lights on the outside will also conform to the architecture, and may be small lanterns placed toward the top of the entrance way and at the side, one hung directly over the door, or, in the case of a porch or protected entrance, in the center of its ceiling.

So much in the first impression of a home comes from the appearance of the front entrance, that its lighting certainly should not be passed over carelessly. Those householders who have a particularly kindly feeling toward the strangers or unfrequent visitors who may approach, after dusk, will have an illuminated number, plainly visible somewhere, at the doorway or, since so many approach on wheels, at the curb, also connected with the house lighting system.

Upstairs, usefulness and comfort must be provided for above all things, and the first point of usefulness is to be able to light the upstairs hall from below, or to reverse the process in coming down.

The bedrooms will be well lighted for general use with special provision for seeing at the dressing table and for reading in bed. A recent development is the putting in of a tubular lamp at each side of a specially constructed mirror. An extra outlet or two in the baseboards in the bedrooms will never come amiss and should be built in.

The children's room needs plenty of general lighting more than anything else, so that everything may be plain as day, and extra outlets built in may be used for softly shaded floor lamps and for supplying current for electric toys.

Special needs peculiar to each family should be considered in planning the lighting of the individual home, but it is poor economy to pare down the allowance for the proper building in a good lighting system.

NO PATCH OF GROUND IS TOO SMALL TO ACHIEVE GARDEN BEAUTY

Upper Row, Left—The Owner of This Town Garden Had Four Italian Columns Which Were Made the Dominant Note of the Design. Right—A Roof Garden in the West End of London.

Lower Row, Left—This Small Garden, Unsuited for Growing Flowers, Is Made Attractive by a Moorish Fountain in Red Brick, Tiles and Sapphire Blue Mosaic. Right—Here Is a Walled-in Town Garden Large Enough for a Center of Lawn With Flower Borders.

Window Ventilators

Equipment at windows for allowing a certain amount of fresh air to enter and at the same time to exclude dust and dirt is often a part of the well furnished house. Ventilators especially in winter protect draperies and rugs and lessen cleaning duties.

A type of ventilator which has a dust screen recently patented is attached to the window casing by steel brackets fastened to the wood on each side of the window. These hold a heavy glass which leans out slightly toward the room and away from the window sending the fresh air toward the ceiling. Extending from this glass to the window pane is a horizontal metal covering which holds a fine mesh copper screening. This dust screen excludes soot, dust, and dirt.

Being detachable from the rest of the ventilator, the dust screen can be removed when it is necessary to raise or lower the window. Both the dust and the ventilator are removable if it is desirable to discard them during the summer months when only an insect screen may be wanted.

If the window is near a desk or table with many papers, however, the ventilator protects them from sailing around the room and at the same time lets in a breeze. The ventilator with the dust screen attachment costs approximately $12. If one already has the ventilator, the dust screen can be attached.

Much cheaper types of ventilators are the sliding kind which are placed directly under the window. They can be bought in several different lengths. Some have a metal frame work backed by screening. Others have a cloth fabric framed in metal.

Probably the best guide for purchasing a ventilator is the ease with which it can be cleaned. Dust and soot quickly clog small openings, and unless these can be easily brushed out or washed, it proves bothersome.

House Ferns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gainesville, Fla.

The air of houses is proverbially dry, like that of a desert, and everyone knows that most of our ferns love moist, shaded places. We must therefore look for house ferns in regions where the air is warm and dry.

One of the best kind available is the Boston fern, which appeared about 1895. It was derived from the wild sword fern of the tropics. I have seen it in the woods of Florida, where it is rather small, and in the forests of Brazil, where it grows luxuriantly. Many new varieties of this fern are now on the market.

Another good species from the American tropics is the bear's-foot fern, which loves to perch on trees. One of its varieties has the fronds beautifully ruffled. Our little polypody, common on rocks, is a near relative. In the southern states, another relative grows abundantly on tree trunks and the leaves shrivel up in dry weather, expanding again when it rains.

From the islands of the Pacific comes the bird's-nest fern, which often clings to the branches of trees far above ground. Florists are growing it now in considerable and increasing quantities for the trade as a house plant.

Some ferns that would thrive in the house are too large for ordinary use, and many others too insignificant. If one loves the small, dainty kinds, it is best to grow them in a glass case. Floating forms, like salvinia and azolla, are attractive in an aquarium. W. A. M.

Paths for Small Places

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

PATHS form a most important part of the home grounds. On the small place, especially, where space is valuable, they must be carefully thought out. If well planned, and of a material that harmonizes with that of the house, they become an ornamental part of the general plan. A material that remains free of excess moisture in all weathers is essential where winter brings snow and wet weather. The width of a path is important, for one does not wish to waste valuable space this way. The front path, being the one most frequently used, should be quite wide, about 4 feet in most cases. For the path leading to the rear 1½ or 2 feet wide should be ample.

The most usual path materials are flat stone, flagstone, brick, bluestone, cement and gravel. Cement, owing to its hardness of line, is surely the least attractive, especially for use in the country. The small lawn is sharply divided by the line of the cement, and is made to appear smaller. Bluestone and pebbles are right enough for garden paths, where they won't be used often during the winter months, but are often damp and uncomfortable during wet weather. Too, where snow is to be expected during winter, loose stone paths are unsatisfactory because they are difficult to clear. The rather formal lines of the brick path make it harmonious with houses of the American colonial type. Old-time brick walks were frequently laid in herringbone pattern. Paths of flagging or flat stones, laid so that there is a space between each stone, are charming. With grass growing between the stones, the path will blend nicely with the lawn through which it runs. The flagstones are the most colorful, showing purplish, reddish, and bluish tones, as well as gray. One often sees charming paths made of flat pieces of local stone, gathered from the fields or procured from a contractor. Such paths are easily laid, and are permanent.

The path of loosely laid stone offers a foundation for a charming "path garden." Numerous small plants are stalwart enough to withstand occasional tramping, and these may be used between the stones at the center of the path. Low-growing subjects, such as bugle, moneywort, smaller sedums, and certain thymes, are effective for this use. At the sides of the path slightly taller plants may be used. Many rockery plants would find such a situation to their liking. With these deciduous plants one might use vinca, pachysandra, and prostrate juniper to provide green foliage during winter. Among the plants at the sides of the path will appear some of the smaller spring bulbs, such as muscari, eranthis, scilla, crocus, chionodoxa, and snowdrop. These are charming in such a situation. A flowery path of this sort is effective for a small cottage of informal design.

Food for Winter Birds

A well-planned garden usually provides trees, shrubs and vines with fruits that attract the birds. And more than likely, secluded nooks will occur in the planting which offer shelter to the feathered visitors. The feeding of the birds is not a problem in the summer, but in winter they must depend on those plants whose fruits persist far into the cold months. Happily, most of these berry-bearing plants are greatly appreciated for their cheery touches of color in the wintry landscape, as well as for their contributions to the birds' depleted menu. These plants include: barberry, cotoneaster, hawthorns, buckhorn, mountain ash, and several viburnum species. The seeds of the well-known sunflower are carried well into the season and are likewise greatly appreciated.

You will never fail to please the birds if you set out some suet. Whether tied to a limb, suspended in a small wire basket, or held in place by an ordinary wire soap tray (with the open side tacked against the tree)—suet is always a favorite winter food. Those birds which like to snoop around and dig for food out of holes will delight in a dead limb or post bored full of holes which have been filled with suet. A word of caution here—place the feeding stand so that the birds' chief enemy, the cat, cannot molest them. By establishing a birds' sanctuary in your garden this winter you can encourage many transient guests to become permanent residents for next summer's enjoyment. — American Landscape School Letter.

These Small London Gardens May Inspire Making of Others

By J. BOWATER VERNON

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

NOWADAYS we in the great cities are beginning to realize to what a large extent every little patch of ground, even the roof, can be made into a charming small garden by the use of paving, either with stone or brick or both, possibly a wall fountain or a pond and a few flower beds of conventional shape, the covering of ugly walls with trelliswork or some other form of decoration. In this way we may look out upon an attractive picture, and have a pleasant place in which to sit when sunny days arrive.

In the case of one town house having ugly brick walls, the surface of a small roof built out over part of the basement at the back was originally covered with lead. This latter was removed and asphalt substituted; afterward rectangular paving of varying colors was laid down, and a pattern was incorporated to add interest to the design. Small stone walls were built round the sides to contain the earth for flower beds, and the wall was covered with trelliswork of architectural design, the background being colored yellow and the wood painted black. A terra-cotta sculptured panel was affixed to the wall to add a note of interest.

Italian Loggia

Another house had a small garden at the back with some rather good trees, and what was once a stable at the end. This was turned into a studio, and the building was made more attractive. The owner was happy in having a number of marble columns from Italy, and those were arranged to form a sort of loggia roofed with creepers. The flower beds were brought out into the center, so as to get as much light as possible.

In larger spaces it is possible to grow turf owing to the fact that the garden here is not so closely surrounded by walls, and the wind and sun can get to it. In spite of difficulties of atmosphere in such towns as London, it is possible to grow quite a profusion of flowers.

In the case of a tiny back yard with high walls all round, however, it is practically impossible to grow plants. One such garden served to show how valuable the use of water can be, a wall fountain and pond of Moorish design being made the chief feature. A considerable amount of color was obtained by using mellow red bricks and tiles to surround the pool, the wall fountain being composed of tiles, stone and slate, and the recess was filled in with a rough mosaic of blue glass. The jet of water in the fountain came from a fish's mouth, the head being of a pale purple glazed terra cotta, sculptured by Gilbert Bayes. This preserved somewhat the same note as the colored della Robbia plaque on the opposite wall.

The Sound of Running Water

These few suggestions do not, of course, attempt to convey the many ways in which town gardens may be constructed. There is no space too small or too unattractive to be improved, and those readers who know Rome and Florence and other Italian cities will have observed how attractive all the little courtyards are, and how in nearly every case the sound of running water is to be heard from some little fountain. A pleasant effect is often obtained by grouping pots of various flowers in places where it is not possible to grow anything permanently.

The formal garden also provides a suitable setting for a sculptured figure, but if expense be a matter of importance it should be borne in mind that it is better to have a vase of good design, which may be obtained comparatively cheaply, than one of the extremely bad figures which are to be found exposed for sale in quantities nowadays. One should, before embarking on the reconstruction of a garden, have a definite plan, drawn in as simple a manner as possible, so that the owner may clearly understand what he is going to do, even if he has not the imagination to visualize the complete whole.

Annuals in Pots for Early Spring

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THOSE who have a greenhouse where a little heat is given should make a point of growing the annual clarkia. If the variety Salmon Queen is chosen, wreaths of flowers as lovely as any orchid may be had in May and June, three feet long, and of a lovely salmon pink with gray green leaves and red stems.

No one would ever recognize it as the ordinary clarkia which is grown in the garden, and to see a room decorated with several large pots of this entrancing flower is a revelation, the arching sprays falling like a shower bouquet.

They do not require any shifts, but when they grow into sturdy little plants, are planted straightway into the six-inch pots in which they are to bloom.

The watering must be most carefully done (and this is the whole secret), only sufficient water being given each time for the plant to take up. If the pot of earth be saturated, the earth which is not yet reached by the roots of the young plant will turn sour.

Another very useful annual for pot work is the double marigold (Calendula).

I had an unexpected success last winter with the common nasturtium. In September I gathered several stems or little branches covered with blossoms to fill a copper jardiniere on a wrought-iron stand (found in Italy). Inside this was a basin of water which held the nasturtiums. The jardiniere stood in a loggia which had glass windows in winter, and the nasturtiums went on blooming and growing for three months. They evidently liked their place, for they threw out roots and flourished exceeding well, the branches growing longer and longer till they hung over the sides, and were covered with scarlet and orange bloom.

Canterbury Bells make handsome pot plants, and may be grown out of doors till the early spring. They are then moved into six-inch pots, and brought into a cool greenhouse, or frost-proof loggia, and will flower six weeks before their outdoor brethren.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · ANTIQUES

When the Baroque Style Was Favored

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WHEN we feel inclined to belittle the over-elaborate ornament of Victorian days, it may be well to remember the lavish way in which decorations appeared on furniture, fabrics and silverware 250 years ago. This early manner was brought to mind freshly by seeing two pairs of remarkable silver sconces in the New York galleries of Frank Partridge & Sons, Ltd.

These are beautiful examples of silversmith's work of the period, one pair dating 1700, and the other two years later. While the earlier ones were made 15 years after the time of Charles II, they are characteristic of his day.

They belong to a time when extravagant spending and luxurious living marked the habits of the age. It was then that deeply carved limewood festoons of fruits and flowers, done by Grinling Gibbons and his associates, were finding their place on the walls of mansion rooms in London and thereabouts.

There were many expressions of this taste; as might be expected, it cropped out wherever decoration was applied to useful things. Cabinet work, then, as in all times, followed architectural standards, giving us such a chair as is illustrated here.

The elements employed on silver, furniture or walls are not many—the childish winged figures called amorini; the acanthus leaf elaborated with freedom or adapted in part; baskets or festoons of fruit and flowers—these are the principal elements.

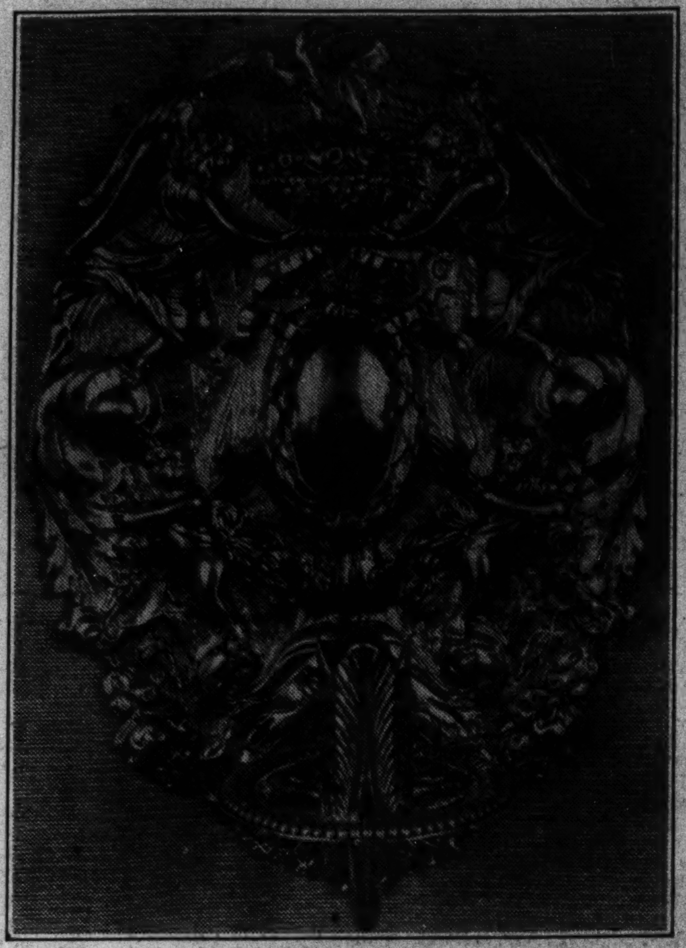
After the Restoration the people of England seemed to be trying to make up for all the gay times they had missed during Cromwell's Puritan régime. It was in those years that silver was used in homes with a liberality that never before was known.

Silversmiths were called on not only for tableware but for mirror frames as large as 15 by 18 inches. Small tables covered with figured sheet silver, toilet sets, jars, fire dogs, chandeliers, are some of the objects into which silver was formed.

On this subject, as well as many others, the diary of John Evelyn throws light, as he says: "In the Dutchesse of Portsmouth's dressing-room . . . I saw . . . great vases of wrought plate, tables, stands, chimney pieces, sconces, branches, and braseras, etc., all of massive silver." It is to a date only slightly later that these sconces which were seen in New York belong. They brought freshly to our thought the vivid Old World drama of the late 1600's, with the American colonies just moving into that middle period which ended with their independence.

The standards of ornament and craftsmanship which were found in England were not wholly peculiar to that country. Holland and France, Spain and Portugal, were shaping materials in much the same way. Racial tastes and temperaments differed, so the Louis XIV furniture was quite unlike that of contemporary Charles II or William and Mary. Still there were basic tendencies noticeable which were common to both.

The armchair pictured here has been long in America, though doubtless made in England. It is in the style of Charles II, and is less ornate than many of this period. Carving is found in every place where it could well be placed. In the wide frame which supports the cane back it is on every portion; the tops and the sides of the seat rails are covered with its scrolls and leaves; the chiseled Tudor rose appears in six places on the front legs. The front stretcher, wholly needless for strength, is carved all over. The arms, too, are plain only where comfort demands it.



Photograph by courtesy Frank Partridge & Sons, Inc., New York and London

This silver sconce, for a single candle, is one of a pair made by Joseph Ward, London, in 1700. It is 12 inches in height and is ornamented in the baroque style, which then prevailed

A hundred years later every vestige of these forms had been lost and the designs of Heppelwhite and Sheraton, by comparison, with scarcely a trace of carving, are accepted whole-heartedly by England and America.

Garvan Sale

The season's most important coming sale of American furniture, so far announced, is that of portions of the collections of the widely known connoisseur, Francis P. Garvan. This name is associated with one of the finest existing accumulations of the kind, one that has been many years in the making and has had the advantage of ample resources of knowledge and means on the part of its owner.

A considerable portion of the great quantity which he has bought during more than a score of years has been presented to Yale as the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection. Although that gift included many examples of the highest merit, there remained, it seems, a surprising number of pieces that represent the top levels of American craftsmanship of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Not only cabinet work but American silver, early glass and pewter, Oriental Lowestoft, English china and Staffordshire ware, are included in the 400-odd catalogue numbers. Some of these items have passed through the same sales galleries within the last two years, for Mr. Garvan secured several of the more important items disposed of at the Reifsnyder sale of 1929, and the Flayderman sale held early in 1930.

This auction will be held on the afternoons of Jan. 8, 9 and 10, at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, exhibition to start on Jan. 1 and continue until the sale dates.

Photograph by courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

Furniture as well as fine silver was carved in elaborate designs which covered nearly every part. This armchair was the property of William Tailer, Governor of Massachusetts, 1715-1716

Bookplates of Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

THE library of the University of Kansas has received the gift of a fine collection of bookplates, collected by the late Arthur Wellington Clark of Lawrence and presented by Alfred Houghton Clark of Kansas City, formerly head of the art department of the university, as a memorial to his brother.

A well-known "ex-libris" collector, Dr. Clark, spent many years in accumulating these 10,000 plates. He made a hobby of collecting those belonging originally to members of the theatrical profession. Many actors and actresses are represented from David Garrick, famous nearly 200 years ago, to John Drew, of our own time. The names of statesmen and authors most noted during recent generations are also there.

Some of the plates depend for their value upon the standing of the artists who made them. Among those in great demand are the ones made by C. W. Sherborn of London, who spent 52 years in this profession and was master of his art.

One of the esteemed American bookplate artists is E. D. French of Saranac, N. Y. Of his 299 plates, the Clark collection has 71. Other engravers are W. F. Hopson of New Haven, J. W. Spenceley and Sidney L. Smith of Boston.

Dr. Clark was fortunate in securing four of Bewick's famous woodcuts, of which there are said to be about 100. The first one, made in 1791 for Thomas Bell, is in the collection. Another interesting plate is that of Richard Towneley, which is the earliest of English make having the words "ex libris" on it. It is dated 1702.

The designs include ancient family crests, portraits, masks, landscapes, corners of libraries and other interior views. Some are light pen and ink sketches and others are in color. The one bearing the name of David Garrick shows a woodcut of the stage entrance to the old Globe Theater in London. Examples are included from nearly every European country.

The increasing interest in these bits of art has greatly encouraged their production. The American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers was organized in 1922 to stimulate interest in the bookplate and in personal collections of good books. Plans were made to form three collections of bookplates, one for the Library of Congress in the division of prints, and two others as traveling loan collections, for free use of libraries, schools and clubs. Two thousand two hundred have been gathered, mounted, classified, indexed and placed on exhibit in the Library of Congress. This is the largest collection in the United States and the third in size in the world, the British Museum having the greatest of all—over 200,000.

Symbolism is characteristic of most of the early bookplates. At first, simply a coat of arms, often without name or even initials, it was itself representative of the name in picture writing. Paul Revere left four signed bookplates which are interesting as the colonial interpretation of the armorial designs of the mother country. Some southern colonists had bookplates containing armorial bearings, like those of the old country.

M. W.

At the Exhibit of Cotton Prints

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

AS THE home maker wanders about the international exhibition of woven and printed cotton at the Metropolitan Museum of Art she is conscious of a new exuberance on the part of the designers, an exuberance which seeks her companionship.

A spark is struck. The designer, speaking through her exhibited textiles, says to the home maker, "I, Ruth Reeves, of the United States, have just read a lot about Emily Dickenson, and I'm thrilled by her poems. See, this is what I think about her." To find out, the home maker examines a textile which depicts, behind an embowered window, this cloistered poet. She is fondling a gentle dove, which reflective cats accept without remonstrance in a world turned inward for pacific contemplation.

Or Elsa Gullberg of Sweden exclaims, "I went to a jolly circus last month, and with my loom I have clicked out this story about it." The English voice of Doris Gregg explains, "I saw a Garden City with the most fascinating areas of light and shadow and of prim, enchanting shapes. Look, is it not stimulating?" Or Maria May of Germany leads us to her panels, exclaiming, "Oh, I love cities. See how I have told the truth about New York and Paris and Venice."

How really different it is to select, for your home, draperies in which the designer, whom you may call by name, talks to you, setting forth her opinions about this complex world. Otherwise one might be choosing calmly between designs carrying arrangements of meaningless roses, chrysanthemums or carnations, whose gardener you do not know and who reveals no particular opinion about their relations to our activities in general.

One becomes aware, at this assemblage by the American Federation of Arts, that modern design at its best is a comment on life. When it expresses itself with abstract forms instead of with stories and impressions, it is no less interpretative, only perhaps more difficult to understand.

The relation of form to form, of area to area, of light to darkness, are as profoundly concerned with the world in which we live as are active human episodes. They illustrate immutable laws and reveal to us—perhaps surprisingly—our own natures, with their instinctive and joyous responses to the piling up in space of related shapes, even though these are purely formal and without sentimental or narrative interest.

Thus, whether we curtain or upholster our rooms or cover their walls with a depiction of New York's "Canyons of Steel," or with a study of arches, or of wave rhythms, or of obliques and curves, we are in each case companioned by the opinions and feeling of the designer regarding some circumstance in the world.

H. J. K.

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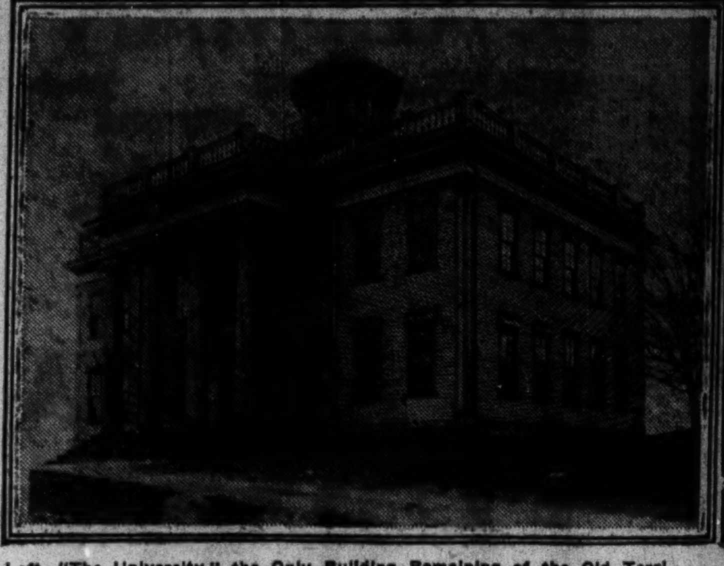

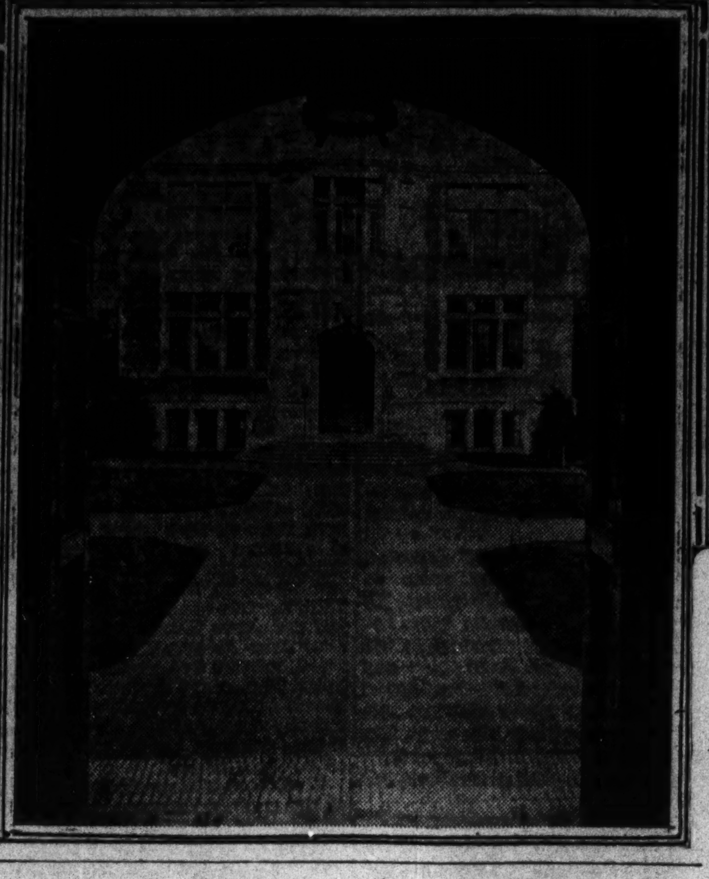

Left—"The University," the Only Building Remaining of the Old Territorial University of Washington. Center—Typical Vista. Right—The Library.

University Seeks to Balance Culture and the Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Seattle, Wash.

BETWEEN an emphasis on the cultural and the vocational and between the traditions of the older, endowed universities and the aims of the state-owned, co-educational kind, the University of Washington at the present time is deeply concerned in finding an ideal middle course. In common with most state universities of the period, this is its imminent problem.

This year there is a radical swing in the direction of pure learning as against trade training. The college of fisheries has been made a branch of the college of science, and the elimination of all essentially trade and commercial subjects is slated to follow. That this departure is being challenged and chided, discussed and defended by a vocal public is typical, and a wholesome sign of the interest which the lay citizenry takes in its university.

The University of Washington is, in its very roots and fiber, a state institution. To read its romantic history is to understand better what it is passing through today at the crossroads between cultural and business training.

In a Tiny Sawmill Village

When Seattle was a tiny sawmill village of less than 150 people and still smarting from an Indian war the settlers took advantage of the territorial grant which provided two townships of public land to be sold toward the support of a university and founded the University of Washington. This was in 1861.

Arthur Denny, founder of the town, gave the site and they cleared away "the forest primeval," built a wooden building with a belfry atop, painted it white and this was "The University." From its hilltop it could be seen by sailing vessels and stern-wheel steamers passing between Olympia and Victoria looked up and realized that culture had come to the frontier.

The first president, Asa Mercer went about in a canoe offering the youth of Puget Sound their tuition in exchange for cutting cord wood on the campus. From that day the undergraduate body has been largely self-supporting. It has never been a moneyed university in students or endowments. Daniel Bagley, a Methodist minister, started its original building fund with $20 out of his own pocket and has been known ever since as "The Father of the University."

The university was soon crowded by the growing city and in 1894 was obliged to move outside the city and again they cleared away the primitive forest, this time to occupy, not 10, but 582 acres. Again the city has crowded about until it is today well within the city limits. Pillars from the old, first university building were salvaged and stand classic and white among the greenery of a sylvan theater on the present campus.

From the day of its founding the state and the university have developed hand in hand. As the industries of lumbering, fishing and mining have developed there have come into being colleges for each. The pride of the university has been to serve the empire in which it exists. To "serve its own empire" became an expression much used during the presidency of Dr. Henry Suzzalo and has become almost a tradition.

The college of forestry is very real to the "high climber" in the lumber industry or the forest ranger on the lookout for fires. The Pack Demonstration Forest of 2000 acres, belonging to the university, is a valuable laboratory for applied lumber theory. Many examples of the usefulness of the college might be quoted. One typical one is a device for drying Douglas fir, invented in the college and used in many sawmills throughout the State.

Mines and Fish

The College of Mines is creating an important ceramic industry from the relatively undeveloped clay deposits in this section and is concerned with such practical things as tile, brick, ochres and pottery.

The College of Fisheries, the only one outside of Japan, has carried on research that has resulted in better methods of curing herring, and canning crabs and shrimp, and in its hatcheries laboratories worked out a method for increasing the weight of salmon.

Being adjacent to the natural laboratory furnished by Puget Sound, there has been developed the unique Oceanographical Laboratory at Friday Harbor in the San Juan Islands where the chemistry and botany of the sea with its tides and currents are studied, a department which perhaps more than any other has attracted the attention of outside educators.

The study of aeronautics in the new Guggenheim laboratory is another adjustment to Pacific Northwest conditions and students are benefited by their proximity to the Boeing Airplane factory and to the Sand Point Naval Airport.

The practicability of these courses and their close relation to the bread-and-butter earning of the people has helped to give the University of Washington an immense popularity, resulting in a heavy enrollment.

In addition to this the University has attracted students by its many favorable conditions for student self-help in earning one's way through college. It is run on a four-quarter system which permits students, supported by parents with limited means, to graduate in three years' time, while students on part work and part study time are enabled to complete the course in four years. The merchants of the city coöperate closely in providing employment, so that 75 per cent of the men students and 47 per cent of the women are partly or entirely self-supporting.

The university continues to be an outpost for culture and art in the Pacific Northwest. For so young an institution it speaks well that it already has an important school of fine arts. The Henry Art Gallery contains not only a fine permanent collection but makes traveling exhibits available.

Studying Foreign Trade

The university has a large group studying foreign trade and what is perhaps more important, it has a Campus Japan Society which is doing active work, not in theoretical but in applied international friendship. Many American-born Japanese students and a considerable number of young Filipinos give the student body a means toward better understanding of the Orient.

The outward beauty of the university does much to contribute toward inward graciousness. Its handsome Tudor-Gothic buildings are spaciously placed on a campus where native trees and shrubbery and acres of lawn make a lovely setting.

When this school year opened, 7500 students trooped in and 40 new instructors took their places. In the face of this popularity comes the tightening of the curriculum and the raising of entrance standards. Last year the standard was raised to equal that of Stanford and the University of California, the law school will now extend its course to cover a six-year period and the library school has been made into a graduate school.

The most conspicuous change is in the College of Fisheries. Not to teach men what they can learn in the industry like perfecting fish traps but to give them such scientific knowledge as will enable them to conserve such an industry as that of halibut.

In the college of business administration there will soon be dropped such studies as typewriting, shorthand, navigation, secretarial training, bank administration, industrial relations, fire insurance and labor legislation.

President M. Lyle Spencer in a public statement has said, "A university should not do for society in general that which society can do for itself."

Russia's New Technical Schools

I

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Moscow

TWO major innovations have marked the last year in the Soviet school system: the introduction of general compulsory four years' elementary education and the "polytechnization" of the schools. Energetic measures are taken throughout the country to make the decree prescribing compulsory education effective and to render school attendance possible for all children, especially the children of the poor.

The neediest are to be provided with shoes and indispensable clothing; hot lunches are served in most schools. Teachers in some districts receive the same food rations as workers, which are higher than those given to the rest of the population.

Of course the effort to make elementary education universal encounters difficulties in a country that is poor and that inherited a handicap of more than 50 per cent illiteracy from pre-revolutionary times. Reports come from different parts of the Soviet Union that classes have not opened because of lack of teachers or buildings, that children stay at home because they have no shoes, that teachers' salaries are withheld in some cases, that many teachers give up their work because of low salaries and generally hard conditions. However, the Commissariat for Education is bending every effort to ameliorate the situation as far as the means at its disposal permit and tries to make the decree for obligatory education an actuality.

The "polytechnization" of the schools is as far reaching and important an innovation as general elementary education and promises to revolutionize the character of the Russion school and the instruction given there. By this term the Russians mean a system under which the life of the school and the subjects which are taught are organically connected with everyday life. In the cities each school is attached to a factory; in the villages to a state or coöperative farm.

The children work a certain number of hours each week in the factory or the farm, and their school studies, as far as possible, are centered around their working experiences. The neighborhood factory or farm dominates the life of the school.

Children work not only in the factory, but also in the school shop. The character of this shop depends upon the location of the school. If it is near a textile factory the children will be trained in knowledge of textile designs and will study the construction and use of the simpler machines and tools. Schools attached to metal or electrical plants will try to outfit their shops with electrical or metal appliances.

The work of the pupils in the factory is usually organized in groups of five. Each group is attached to a certain worker, and if the worker is transferred to another machine, the children follow him there. The group works in the factory three or four hours every fifth day. Factory and school are supposed to derive mutual benefit from this arrangement. In return for the training which the children reecive, the school must actively participate in the cultural life of the factory. The teachers read lectures to the workers, teach the illiterates to read and write, study the Five-Year Plan ofthe factory andtry to popularize it among the workers.

This close linking of factory training with elementary education is designed to correspond with basic changes in the industrial life of the country. The Soviet Union is now being rapidly industrialized. Huge plants, some of them proudly labeled "the largest in Europe," are being erected throughout the country. New branches of industry, such as tractor and automobile construction, are being organized for the first time. The shortage of skilled workers, mechanics and engineers is acute. The Government plans to train these in the schools and to turn the schools, as it were, into steady reserves of man power for the factories. At the opening of the school year one could see throughout the city streamers flying from government buildings or suspended from poles across the streets, proclaiming in bold letters: "Socialism needs not slaves of machines, but their creators and inventors. We can make such people only in polytechnical schools."

Although work in the industrial plant or on the farm is the basic means of establishing an organic connection between the school and the outside world, it is not the only one. Children are taught to observe and understand life around them. At home they are to learn how the house in which they live is managed, how water is obtained, whence the food comes and how it is prepared, how letters arrive, etc. In the streets teachers try to explain the traffic arrangements, how cars and automobiles are operated, how the streets are cleaned, houses built, fires extinguished, etc. The signal system and the construction of engines are explained to older children on short railroad trips. Village schools are encouraged to have their own gardens, entirely cared for by the children. So they learn to observe how flowers and vegetables grow and what implements are used in caring for them; they are taught to make the simpler tools themselves.

[A second article on this subject will appear next Tuesday.]

College Students Study Welfare Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Louisville, Ky.

NEW social laws for Kentucky may be the result of school study, according to an announcement made with the opening of new courses in the department of sociology of the University of Louisville. The course, which combines adult and undergraduate education, is in charge of Dr. Margaret K. Strong, who is said to have been responsible for social legislation enacted in Ontario. Dr. Strong was one of the joint surveyors of international conditions for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. last year and was at one time a worker in the department of labor statistics under the League of Nations.

The reorganized department was brought about through a combination of the university and local welfare agencies, fulfilling a promise made by the university at the time it absorbed the School of Social Research.

The two organizations are coöperating in the maintenance of the department, which is open both to undergraduates and to social workers, interweaving being further carried out in the practical work of the agencies in which undergraduates majoring in sociology are encouraged to take part.

Mature social workers in the advanced courses are studying specific state and local welfare problems. One group is making a survey of existing state statutes which deal with welfare and will draft a new code as part of its student research. Its findings will be weighed and where practical the university and welfare bodies will endeavor to have the suggested substitutions passed by the Legislature.

Other investigations in the advanced courses include the history and policies of local welfare agencies such as the Community Chest; public relief, child guidance, juvenile court, marital relations, mental hygiene and individual case work.

Next semester a special course will be given in the evening for givers to charity. This will consist of a series of lectures destined to orient the bill-footing public and to show it how its contributions are used. In this way the university hopes to create a socially intelligent public.

Five hundred students from two theological seminaries in Louisville have been invited to attend classes in order to learn how to handle and particularly when to turn over social and pathological problems to accredited agencies.

Color Makes the Difference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I WANT you to draw this vase of flowers this morning." Miss Whitney looked down at the rows of eager faces before her, and saw the boys and girls sitting with their pencils poised over the white sheets of paper on the desks before them.

It was the hour of the free-hand drawing lesson, and none knew better than the watchful teacher what real talent lay within the grasp of those small hands.

The children fixed their eyes upon the rather stubby little glass by Miss Whitney's inkstand, with the four carnations and some feathery ferns standing in it; and all of them pointed their pencils and began to make marks upon the paper—all except Elizabeth.

It wasn't that this member of the class did not know how to begin: her attempts at drawing had been very promising. But the small girl was thinking.

"Don't wait, Elizabeth. Go right to work," said Miss Whitney quickly.

Elizabeth obeyed, but soon her pencil lagged again, and she was sitting gazing at the flowers.

"Why don't you go on, dear?" asked her teacher, going to her and putting an arm around her.

"I wish I had colored pencils. It's that that makes the flowers pretty," said she.

"Of course it is, dear; but you must get the outline first, and you'll find that's pretty, too."

In the Lunch Box

Elizabeth did as she was told, and Miss Whitney went on to other members of the class, showing them how to hold their pencils, and how to measure the height of the vase and the flowers with their eyes.

The drawing class was the last one before recess; and at the stroke of 12 she gathered up the papers, while the children tucked away their pencils and ran out to eat their lunches and to play.

"Let's see what you brought," called Alice, a big girl, to a little new comer, Amy, by name. This shy little girl held her lunch box unopened, covering it with both hands, when she heard the question. It was a cheap candy box already somewhat worn.

"Let's see what you brought, silly," continued Alice. "Oh, nothing but bread without any butter, and an apple. Here, take one of my sandwiches," and putting a well-buttered chicken sandwich on top of the poor little box, Alice ran away to join her playmates.

Amy stood perfectly still with her small face twitching, to keep back the tears. She held the cardboard lunch box tightly; but that chicken sandwich that smelt so adorably, with its fresh bread and sweet butter and white chicken meat, she laid down on a bench.

"I won't eat it," the little girl told herself, and began nibbling her own bread, and biting the hard cold apple.

Suddenly she heard a voice close beside her.

"Mind if I eat my lunch with you Amy?" and there was Elizabeth with her golden curls, close beside her.

"I'm glad," said Amy, her face breaking into a smile.

Elizabeth sat down by her, and opened the pretty basket in which she always carried her lunch.

"Why, look here," she said turning around on the bench. "Here's a nice sandwich someone has left. Uum," and she bit into the one Amy had discarded. "I do love chicken."

The two sat and talked about Miss Whitney and their lessons and the other girls, between bites. Then Elizabeth looked into her basket.

"I can't eat all the lunch I've brought with me, after that big sandwich. Will you help me finish? Mother made it a rule that I mustn't bring any home." Amy gave a delighted squeal, as she and Elizabeth divided cream cheese and nut sandwiches; and when the bell rang, the former went back into the school room, clinging to Elizabeth's arm, and happier than she had been since she came to the school a week ago.

Teacher Had Overheard

Miss Whitney had also been enjoying recess, quite as much as her scholars, only she had not been talking and playing. She had been watching them from near by; for as she often said when she reached home, "I learn more about the little creatures when they're playing among themselves than when I'm teaching them their lessons."

She had seen all that went on in regard to the lunches and the sandwiches; and she had seen what Amy would never know; that Elizabeth had watched Alice when she pried into Amy's lunch box, and that she knew all about the gift of the sandwich and how it had been offered and received.

"She is the sweetest girl in the class," Miss Whitney told herself. "How can I hold her up as an example, without letting her or any of the others known about it?" Like a flash there came to her the thought of Elizabeth's own words that morning, and she did not spend any more time wondering what she should say.

She always opened school with a short story; and two days after this, she said.

"I am going to have the root of my story today, in a short sentence that one of the drawing class made when I asked her why she was sitting still instead of sketching the vase of flowers here on my desk.

"'Oh,' answered she, 'I was wishing I had some colored pencils so I could draw the color of the flowers—that's what makes them pretty.' Of course I told her that the outline was pretty, too; and you must all remember that the outline is the framework upon which any picture is built.

"But that member of the class was perfectly right. It is the color above all other things that makes the flowers pretty. Now, if we only try to understand it, the words we speak and the acts we do, are colored too with the way in which we do them. Any one of us may want truly to do the best kind of a deed, helping others and sharing what we have with them. But if we do it in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable and unhappy, we have only the rough outline of that deed.

"Of course it is the beginning of what is right and good, just as these sketches of the carnations which you children made the other day are the beginnings of a picture of a vase of flowers. But for such a deed to make the person for whom it is done, happy and contented and glad, it must be bright with the soft warm colors of gentle manners and quiet voices. The tints of self-forgetfulness and the hues of love, which cover up the outline of the actual doing or saying of the thing, which might in its roughness and bareness give discomfort to the one whom we want to help. Now to your lessons children."

Miss Whitney felt as if she had been trying to paint a very lovely picture herself, and had found it harder than she imagined.

The children opened their books very quietly, and she herself had that uncomfortable feeling that what she had said had fallen on ears that did not understand her meaning.

Alice Comes Back

As she sat at her desk at recess, however, she felt a tug at her sleeve, and there stood Alice—big and awkward, but persistent in what she wanted to gain.

"Why Alice! Why aren't you out in the yard playing with the other children? It's too nice a day to miss a moment out of doors."

"Miss Whitney, I came to ask—I want to know—about that that you said?"

"What, dear?"

"About coloring yourself with nice things. I don't want to be a rough outline."

"Why, Alice," said Miss Whitney putting an arm around the child. "You must have listened very hard to what I said this morning, and let me tell you that story applies to every one of us in this whole world, to me, as well as to you and all the other children in the school. It seemed such a good object lesson for everybody, that idea of wanting to sketch the color of the flowers."

"But how can you get it, Miss Whitney? That's what I want to know. How can you make yourself be nice and not rough?"

Miss Whitney looked down at the freckled face and the tousled brown hair and into the eager brown eyes looking up into hers.

"Alice," said she. "There is only one way to color our lives with sweetness and gentleness and that is the same way in which the greatest artist brings the color to his canvas. It is very simple—just think about it and try to do it. Try all the time to keep the tones of the voice soft, and to hold back words and actions that might hurt a person's feelings. It's all the same, in the picture and in the flower of our deeds. Is that clear in your thought now, dear?"

"Yes, I think it is," came an emphatic whisper, and Alice romped away.

"There's one splendid outline," said Miss Whitney, talking to herself. "And how bright the colors will be when she learns to paint them."

L. S. A.

Parent Education

The United States Commissioner of Education, William John Cooper, announces a national joint conference on parent education to be held May 1 and 2, 1931, in coöperation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at Hot Springs, Ark. This conference will bring together leaders and experts who speak with authority on the problems of child care and training, and parent education. Commissioner Cooper proposes to furnish the conference with a rich and varied program and to bring to the attention of the members of the conference the resources for parent education in the United States.

Miss Bess Goodykoontz, assistant commissioner of education, is directing the organization of the conference as chairman of the planning committee. Among the important topics to be discussed will be the outstanding problems of parent education, the development of statewide programs and how they function, administrative problems in this field, significant trends, and the development of standards for lay and trained leadership.

The new State College Elementary School in San Diego, Calif., has been named the Alice Birney School, in honor of the founder and first president of the National Congress of Mothers, now the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Conferences

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FORMER teacher, who is now principal of a school, is putting into practice a method among her staff which conforms to her idea of the Golden Rule. When she wishes a conference with a teacher, she indicates plainly the nature or subject of the conference.

Many times, as a teacher, she had been summoned to the office of principal or supervisor totally unaware of what was to be brought up. Ofttimes a day of anxiety, with its resultant inefficiency, preceded the hour of appointment. Was the conference called on account of the D's on Jimmy's report card? Could it be over her presentation of new subject matter during the supervisor's visit yesterday? Had her class been orderly in passing between rooms? Or, was he (the principal) ready for her report on that new textbook? In any case, she'd take both her rank book and the new textbook with her. But, what could it be about?

In some instances, principals and superintendents realized the suspense their summons caused, but they did not realize what an injustice they inflicted upon their teachers, and, indirectly, upon the pupils.

Understanding that each man and woman on her staff is doing his or her level best to maintain a high degree of efficiency in their work, she states briefly the matter to be discussed in the conference so as not to impair that efficiency. For example: "Mr. C——, will you please let me have five minutes of your time before you leave today to talk over the assembly program?" Or, "Miss P——, if convenient, can you send in today your record of John B——'s English marks? His mother does not seem satisfied and I wish to show her that John must apply himself better."

And, what is more, she "backs up" her teachers. There is no vacillating between this one and that one. Harmony is maintained in the system, and a strong endeavor is made to manifest harmony in dealing with the parents, but not at the expense of a teacher who may have devoted many years of her life to her profession.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Nightingale in Caroline's Garden

YOU, perhaps, are fortunate. You have often heard the nightingale, you would recognize it whenever you heard it again. Until lately I was not sure I had ever heard one. People would say, "Hush, the nightingale!" but I never heard pouring through the summer night the clear torrent song which I imagined the nightingale's to be. There always seemed to me no one discernible song, but rather the whole chorus, murmur, undercurrent of the night. Then, quite unexpectedly, I heard it.

Early one evening we were gathered together to have supper in Caroline's garden. The hot sunset color was fading out of the deep red hollyhocks, and the spirelike delphiniums, that a little while ago had burned such vivid blues, were cool marine shades now. Across the sky, forest trees that overtopped the garden wall made a blue-green tapestry.

When we had spread the table under a tall tree by the forest wall and drawn up chairs, the supper parade began. One by one, from the house, we came forth, bearing dishes.

"Here," said Bruce, coming up, "is the butter. Chick-a-dees, beware." He added this last in a loud voice, and then said to me in a lower tone: "Caroline says they love butter—fly right down and eat it. Sugar, too. Perhaps you would better stand by."

I did so, hoping to see an exhibition of this neighborly borrowing, but there was not a whirr. I returned to the parade which was concluding by now.

Penelope came through the gate with a large basket of raspberries.

"Why," she cried as we seated ourselves, "here we all are and the butter has not been touched!"

"We ought to get a gong for him," Hank remarked. "This is the second time he has been late this week."

"Chick-a-dee, dee, dee," called someone from the forest. "Chick-a-dee, dee, dee!"

Suddenly, out of the air came a rush, a swoop of wings, a peck of a black head at the butter, then a swift sweep upward and away.

"There flies a bird that could never be called a myth!" exclaimed Bruce from out the general laughter. He shared my doubts and hopes about nightingales.

"If Bibi was here, he might not be so bold," Caroline remarked.

"Bibi," Penelope related, "is a young blackbird who fell out of his nest when he was just a day or two old. He was given that wicker cage to rest in (she pointed it out in a near-by tree), and he chose to live there until he was quite grown. Then he flew away to the forest. But he often comes back. He flies straight into his wicker house, the door of which is always tied open; flies around the garden, and struts up and down the paths chirruping ultimatums that brook no denial."

"Ah," Bruce replied, "so Mr. Chick-a-dee isn't the undisputed master of the garden after all?"

"No," said Hank, "and I don't think Bibi is either. They probably each think they are and have fun fooling themselves. But there is another master around this garden—a regular M. A. Perhaps he will drop in later."

Even then I did not think of the nightingale. The tamest pranks of other birds were more matter-of-fact to me then than the possibility of hearing the famous song.

"Well," Bruce went on, "whoever the master may be, it is the most lovely garden, and this is the most delicious food I have ever tasted. Strawberries, raspberries, and a few red currants. Perfect. It's—it's just—what is that word I want, Hank?"

"Ambrosia," Hank replied.

A great stillness had come over the garden. The silver light had gone. The blue of evening was deepening around us. All the flowers were blue flowers now, with just a faint lining of another shade. Not a leaf stirred, not a blade of grass. The quietness was as if the garden and the whole forest beyond were listening. Suddenly from the end of the garden came a low, almost stuttering, chirping that trilled now and then into a little, sweet song.

"The nightingale," said Caroline, simply.

Through the silence it came again, not, as I had expected, a rushing tumult of song, but gently, almost meditatively.

"There he is," said Hank, softly. "I was sure he would come."

It was late dusk when we broke up. Little shreds of daylight still clung to the garden, but the poplars by the gate pointed to a night sky.

"And what," I asked Bruce as we began the walk home, "did you think of the master of arts in Caroline's garden?"

He stopped in his walk and gazed up at the first faint stars, musingly.

"At first," he said, "I felt constrained—the constraint that makes one wonder whether a famous thing is beautiful because for centuries it has been supposed to be, or because it is."

We stood there for a moment thinking of it all, and then Bruce laughed.

"I actually found myself wondering," he said, "if a bird by almost any other name would not have sung as sweet—but the point is, of course, that no other bird does—at that time."

"Yes," I agreed, "it was almost as though he had flown there, when every other bird was silent, and sang to us."

We resumed our walk and turned up past the meadow.

"And such a gentle little song it was," Bruce said. "I like his originality. A bird that sings under the stars—" he added to himself, as one who at last comprehends the full meaning and beauty of it.

I agreed again. "It is a great distinction."

"And he," Bruce concluded, "like a true master, is modest about it."

B. E. B.

One Raindrop's Work

How interesting to trace the history of a single raindrop! It is not long geologically speaking, as we have seen, since the first raindrop fell on the newborn leafless Sierra landscapes. How different the lot of these falling now! Happy the showers that fall on so fair a wilderness,—scarce a single drop can fail to find a beautiful spot,—on the tops of the peaks, on the shining glacier pavements, on the great smooth domes, on forests and gardens and brushy morains, plashing, glinting, pattering, laving. Some go to the high snowy fountains to swell their well-saved stores; some into lakes, washing the mountain windows, patting their smooth glassy levels, making dimples and bubbles and spray; some into the waterfalls and cascades, as if eager to join in their dance and song and beat their foam yet finer; . . . good work for the happy mountain raindrops, each one of them a high waterfall in itself, descending from the cliffs and hollows of the clouds to the cliffs and hollows of the rocks, out of the sky. . . .

Some, falling on meadows and bogs, creep silently out of sight to the grass roots, hiding softly as in a nest, slipping, oozing hither, thither, seeking and finding their appointed work. Some, descending through the spires of the woods, sift spray through the shining needles, whispering peace and good cheer to each one of them. Some drops with happy aim glint on the sides of crystals—quartz, hornblende, garnet, zircon, tourmaline, feldspar—patter on grains of gold and heavy way-worn nuggets; some, with blunt plap-plap and low bass drumming, fall on the broad leaves of veratrum, saxifrage, cypripedium. Some happy drops fall straight into the cups of flowers, kissing the lips of lilies. How far they have to go, how many cups to fill, great and small, cells too small to be seen, cups holding half a drop as well as lake basins between the hills, each replenished with equal care, every drop in all the blessed throng a very newborn star with lake and river, garden and grove, valley and mountain, all that the landscape holds reflected in its crystal depths, God's messenger, angel of love sent on its way with majesty and pomp and display of power that make man's greatest shows ridiculous.—JOHN MUIR, in "My First Summer in the Sierra."

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Peace in Serving

If every Christmas morning brings
A thought of higher, holier things,
If every Christmas evening bears
Away a load of dulling cares.

If Christmas peace, returning, blends
In harmony all lands and friends,
Our Christmas season comes to be
A festival of ministry.

LAURA BELL EVERETT.

To the Christmas Market

I was up at four on market day, setting the place to rights for Mother and getting the things together for market. Eggs and dressed fowl we had in plenty, and greens and apples and a bit of butter. Polishing the apples in the attic, peace came upon me, as it ever did up there, since the time I told of. While the rushlight flickered in the cold air and the mice scuttled, I stood at the open window that was like an oblong of black paper No sound came in. Nought stirred without. Even the mere was frozen round the edges, so that the ducks must go skating every morning afore they could come at the water. The world was all so piercing still that it was almost like a voice crying out. It used to seem to me that when the world was so quiet, it was like being along of somebody as knew you very well, ah! like being with your dear acquaintance.

Down in the dark barn the cock crew thin and sweet, and I thought it sounded like no earthly bird; but maybe that was because I was in the attic, where things were always new. You may think it strange that a woman like me should think such things, being one that worked with my hands always, at poor harsh tasks, whereas you'd expect such thoughts to come to fine ladies sitting at their tapestry work. But . . . I had such a deal of time for thinking, and what with that and the book-learning I was getting, all sorts of thoughts grew up, like flowering rushes and forget-me-nots coming into blow in a poor marshy place, that else had nought. . . .

It was a grand morning, very crispy underfoot, with moor-fowl about, especially widgeon. We were riding to the hills. Across the far woods and the rough moors beyond, and the bits of ploughland here and there, and the frosty stubble where partridges ran from the noise of the trotting, we could see the hills, as blue as pansies. Promising hills, they seemed to me. There was a clatter in the spinney, and a flock of wood-pigeons got up and took their flight, with wings flashing in the sun, for the same hills. . . . In a while our old road ended, and we came into the main road where it was bad going, for whatever the weather was, the road the Romans made was good going, and even better than the turnpike. In a little while we passed the mill folk going soberly along, and then a tuthree more, and soon we were riding up the hill into the town, with the plovers crying about us in their winter voices. . . .

There was the Green Canister, where they kept groceries and spools and pots and pans, and there was the maltster's and the butcher's and the baker's, for Lullingford was well up with the times, since it wasna all towns could boast a baker in days when nearly everybody baked at home. Then there was the leather shop, for boots and harness, and the tailor's, which was only open in winter, for in summer he traveled round the country doing piecework. There was the smithy, too, where the little boys crowded after Dame School every winter dusk, begging to warm their hands and roast chestnuts and taters. It was a pleasant thing to see the sparks go up, roaring, and to feel the hearty glow about you, warming you to the heart's core, with nothing to pay or to do, like love. Near by the smithy was the row of little cottages where was the weaver's. Like the tailor, he went abroad over the country-side in summer, and sometimes to a village in winter, if it was open weather. But in hard weather he stayed in his snug slip of a house and heard the wind roaring over from the mountains north to the mountains south. I never could tell why this cottage drew me, even from a child. It had a narrow garden and a wall of red brick, an oaken paling, and bushes of lavender on either side of the walk. Three well-whitened steps led up to the door, and there was a window of many little panes, not bottle-glass. Above was another window. At the back, a patch of garden ran down to the meadows, and there was a second window in the living room that looked over this garden and the meadows, to the mountains. This I knew because I went there once with a message in the old weaver's time. Upon the front of the house was a vine, very old and twisted. . . . What with the vine and the lavender and the pleasant shadows on the strip of green lawn, and the lilac tree that stood beside the door, and what with the great weaving-frame in the living room, which was comfortable with firelight shining on brasses and copper vessels, and very well kept, what with it all, I could never pass it without a look of longing. . . . So today, as we rode by, I said,

"Gideon, what is it makes that house different to the other houses?"

"It isna different." . . . And after turning our beasts in among the rest, we set out our goods in the market.—MARY WEBB, in "Precious Bane."

Copyright National Gallery, London

The Little White Girl. From a Painting by James Abbott M'Neill Whistler

IT IS said that Swinburne wrote the poem "Before the Mirror: Verses Under a Picture," after seeing "The Little White Girl," by Whistler, in the academy. Two verses, which were chosen by Whistler, were printed on gold paper and attached to the picture. Two of the lines run:

White rose in red rose-garden
Is not so white—

This picture was painted in 1864. Some years later, after further working on the picture, Whistler painted the date out, because, according to the Pennells, "he did not see the use of those great figures sprawling there!" This act was typical of Whistler. He was intensely critical of all he did, from the signing and framing of a picture, to the phrasing of a letter, and to the adjustment of his clothes. Whistler was an erratic genius whose story is continually unfolding.

The perfection, ease and grace of Japanese art, combined with the mystic tonality of Velásquez's painting were his ideal. He spared no effort, mental or physical, to express the simplicity and completeness of a conception. The conception and realization of a picture or a lecture meant to him a mighty struggle with giants. His best oil paintings display unsurpassed fluency and fluidity of brushwork; his water colors are delightfully spontaneous, and his finest etching shows supreme economy of line work. Much of the stupendous labor encountered to set free the native idea from the miscellany of entwining thoughts must go unrecorded. The dainty butterfly which Whistler evolved from his initials happens easily enough in his pictures (Whistler said, "Art happens"—a truism!), but not without the severest and most persistent search for its position in the design. Furthermore, it is even considered as a contributing note of color in some of his paintings and also serves as a witty page decoration in his book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

Whistler concerned himself chiefly with the problem of tone in painting. It is a common tendency in portrait painting to render the tones of flesh, in the light of the studio, in too high a key. The spectator who may linger for a moment before a Whistler portrait will appreciate the uncanny realism of his sitters, brought about by familiar tones truly rendered, of sitter within setting. It is unfortunate that the technique employed in this "finding" of tones has had ill effect chemically upon the lasting qualities of much of his painting.

Whistler describes the little White Girl as "Symphony in White, No. 2." Pure white pervades the picture, while the vases of delicious blue and Chinese red, the multicolored fan and mauve-pink azaleas provide brilliant and contrasting accents of the sweetest color. It is noticeable that no hard shadows are seen in the picture. Whistler preferred the diffused light of living rooms to the toplight of studios for this reason. Whistler was often weak in the drawing of hands; this picture is a rare instance of success in this respect.

The Little White Girl was an invited work among a group of Whistler's paintings which were awarded the Grand Prix in a Universal Exhibition in Paris.

Universal Tidings

Night shrouded all; since time began the same,
The earth in darkness lay; with plaintive sigh
Men prayed to graven images—a lie
That bowed humanity in grief and shame.
Thus mortals blindly sought the worldly aim
Of serving self, and, heeding not the cry
Their brothers raised, for power began to vie.
They even deemed it good to win such fame.

To save mankind was born the Prince of Peace,
To whom in holy baptism came the Dove:
Immanuel revealed the way to cease
From selfishness and serve one God above.
The Christ today from darkness brings release
His birth, the light of universal love.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Jesus Kristus

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NAVNENE "Jesus" og "Kristus" har været så nøie forbundet i verdens tanker at mange betrakter dem som ensbetydende. Uten å skjenke spørsmålet nogen særlig opmerksomhet har andre igjen trodd at der var omtrent samme forhold mellem dem som mellem fornavn og efternavn i våre dager. Disse opfatninger er imidlertid feilaktige. Ordet "Kristus" er en titel. Når det blir brukt spesielt om Jesus, betyr det "den salvede". Det har praktisk talt den samme betydning som "Messias", og hentyder til det individ som mere enn alle andre uttrykte Gud på jorden.

I Christian Science er denne skjelnen mellem navnene "Kristus" og "Jesus" særlig viktig, da den viser hen til det udødelige grunnlag for dens helbredende virksomhet. Mary Baker Eddy, forfatteren av Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har i denne bok (s. 333) forklaret at "Jesus var et menneskelig navn som han hadde til felles med andre hebraiske gutter og menn, for det er identisk med Josva, navnet på den kjente hebraiske fører"; og hun tilføier: "Kristus, derimot, er ikke så meget et navn som Jesu guddommelige titel. Kristus uttrykker Guds åndelige, evige natur."

Jødene hadde i mange år før Jesu fødsel ventet på en stor fører, en som vilde tre frem for å redde dem fra deres undertrykkere. Denne skulde være den Messias eller Frelser de lenge hadde håpet på. De ventet imidlertid en personlig hersker som ved sin dyktighet og tapperhet skulde bevise at han var deres konge. De hadde ikke været i stand til å forestille sig en frelser som så fullkomment skulde være Guds representant på jorden at han vilde herske ved Andens makt istedenfor ved såkalt materiell kraft.

Det er denne utøvelse av herredømme ved Andens makt som utgjør demonstrasjonen av Kristus, Sannhet, på jorden, hvorved menneskeheten kan bli gjenløst. Dette er mulig for hver enkelt idag, således som det i virkeligheten alltid har været. I denne forbindelse har Mrs. Eddy skrevet: "Gjennem alle generasjoner, både før og efter den kristne tidsregning, er Kristus, som den åndelige idé,—Guds gjenspeiling—kommet med nogen grad av makt og nåde til alle som har været beredt til å ta imot Kristus, Sannhet" (*Science and Health*, s. 333). Kristi komme til den menneskelige bevissthet frembringer de helbredelser som utføres gjennem Christian Science, likesom det frembragte dem der blev utført i den kristne religions første tid.

Det er i denne forbindelse interessant å legge merke til at de helbredelser som Jesus bevirket, blev fullbyrdet på en så upersonlig måte at de som var vidne til dem, fant sine tanker vendt bort fra den personlige Jesus til Gud, guddommelig Sinn, som den makt der lå til grunn for disse mektige gjerninger. Like efter beretningen om helbredelsen av mannen som var verkbrudden, finner vi således i niende kapitel av Mattæus' evangelium denne bemerkelsesverdige erklæring: "Men da folket saa det, blev de forfærdede og prisede Gud, som havde givet mennesker en saadan magt."

Denne makt, som således viser sig å være noget som alle de eier der er åndelig mottagelige, er den Kristus som Jesus i så høi grad var et uttrykk for. Den fremstiller demringen av den åndelige tilværelses sannhet for den menneskelige tanke, og den derav følgende utdrivelse av falske antagelser ved forståelsen av Guds og menneskets, Hans gjenspeilings, virkelige natur. Virkningen av Kristi komme, som det blev uttrykt ved Jesus og på nytt gjennem Christian Science lære, er alltid frembringelse av harmoni. Den kan lignes med klargjørelsen av en matematisk sannhet i en tanke som hadde befunnet sig i en tilstand av forvirring og usikkerhet angående tallenes forhold. Sannheten utfoldes, i et sådant tilfelle, ikke ad menneskelig vei; den er noget som virkelig er, i motsetning til en falsk antagelse, eller villfarelse.

Det er mulig å helbrede ved hjelp av Kristus som en følge av den kjensgjerning at alene det gode er virkelig, og at følgelig villfarelse i en hvilken som helst form er uvirkelig. Jesus karakteriserte det onde som en løgn, og Mrs. Eddy forklarer at alene det som er sannt, kan være virkelig, skapt av Gud, guddommelig Sinn. Da det onde er uvirkelig, er det tydelig, at det ikke kan gjøre motstand mot Sannhetens makt, og derfor må forsvinne når den spesielle sannhet angående løgnen blir forstått og bragt i anvendelse.

Når denne lære om Kristi anvendelighet blir forstått og praktisert, bringer den frelse fra enhver art av menneskelige onder. Ved anvendelse av sannheten blir de syke helbredet, syndere omvendt, og disharmoni og mangel rettet på. Hvilken dyp mening sees ikke derved i Jesu ord som er å finne i det siste vers av Mattæus' evangelium: "Se, jeg er med eder alle dage indtil verdens ende!" Det som Jesus så fullkomment uttrykte eller bar vidnesbyrd om, er med menneskeheten nu og alltid, og bringer helbredelse og harmoni i samme forhold som den menneskelige bevissthet forblir i Kristus, Sannhet.

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Presence

Between the pillars of the pine,
A lofty and a cloistral nave,
Where lights are blue and beryline,
A low wind sends a singing stave.

It may be fancy, yet I deem
There is a wonder in the wood,
As though each tree were in a dream
Of something holy as the rood.

It seems as though within this space,
These immemorial confines,
There were a brooding sense of grace
As though God walked amid the pines.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Jesus the Christ

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE names "Jesus" and "Christ" have been so closely associated in world-thought that many think of them as synonymous. Some again, without giving particular attention to the subject, have believed they bore much the same relation that first names and surnames bear today. These views, however, are erroneous. The word "Christ" is a title. When specifically applied to Jesus, it means "the anointed one." It carries practically the same meaning included in "the Messiah," and refers to the individual who, more than all others, represented God on earth.

In Christian Science this differentiation of the names "Christ" and "Jesus" is particularly important, as it points to the immortal basis of its healing ministry. Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has explained therein (p. 333) that "Jesus was a human name, which belonged to him in common with other Hebrew boys and men, for it is identical with the name Joshua, the renowned Hebrew leader;" and she adds: "On the other hand, Christ is not a name so much as the divine title of Jesus. Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature."

For many years prior to the birth of Jesus, the Jews had been looking for a great leader, one who would rise up to rescue them from their oppressors. This one was to be their long-hoped-for Messiah or Saviour. They were, however, expecting a personal ruler who would prove by his prowess that he was their king. They had failed to grasp the idea of one who should be so completely the representative of God on earth that he would rule by the power of Spirit, instead of by so-called material force.

This ruling by the power of Spirit is what constitutes the demonstration of Christ, Truth, on earth, for the redemption of mankind. Such is possible for each one today, as indeed it always has been. In this connection Mrs. Eddy has written, "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth" (Science and Health, p. 333). The coming of the Christ to human consciousness produces the healings wrought by Christian Science, even as it did in the early days of the Christian religion.

In this relation it is interesting to note that the healings which Jesus accomplished were achieved in so impersonal a manner that those who witnessed them found their thought turned from the personal Jesus to God, divine Mind, as being the power underlying those mighty works. For instance, following the account of the healing of the man sick of the palsy, as given in the ninth chapter of Matthew, we find this remarkable statement: "But when the multitudes saw it, they marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men."

This power, which thus is shown to be a common possession of all who are spiritually receptive, is the Christ with which Jesus was so fully identified. It represents the dawning upon human thought of the truth of spiritual being, and the consequent casting out of false beliefs by the understanding of the real nature of God and of man, His reflection. The effect of the coming of the Christ, as manifested by Jesus and again through the teachings of Christian Science, is always the production of harmony. It is analogous to the implantation of a mathematical truth in thought that had been in a state of confusion and uncertainty concerning numerical relations. The truth, in such a case, is not humanly evolved; it is something that actually is, as contrasted with a false belief, or error.

Healing by means of the Christ is possible because of the fact that good alone is real, and that error in any form is consequently unreal. Jesus characterized evil as a lie; and Mrs. Eddy explains that only that which is true can be real, created by God, divine Mind. Being unreal, evil clearly cannot oppose the power of Truth, and therefore must disappear when the specific truth about the lie is understood and applied.

This teaching of the availability of the Christ, understood and practiced, is bringing salvation from all manner of human ills. By the application of the truth the sick are being healed, sinners reformed, and inharmony and lack corrected. What a depth of meaning is thereby seen in the words of Jesus recorded in the last verse of Matthew, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world"! That which Jesus so perfectly represented, or bore witness to, is with humanity now and always, and brings healing and harmony in proportion as human consciousness abides in the Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Holly at Easter

"Only a spray of box in a bouquet of roses . . .
And it was done;
You were a child again."

So writes the German poet M. Feesche. It took only the appearance and fragrances of holiday decorations the other day, odors of pine and spruce and balsam, and the gorgeousness of the richly berried holly, and childhood was here again, with memory awakened to the details of the unforgettable home in that land of the old Angles, between the North Sea and the Baltic. Holly grew wild there among the bushes lining roadside and fields. The occasion remembered, strange as it may seem, was not at Christmas time, but just before Easter, when the large schoolroom was to be decorated for the examinations, for the school year opens and closes at Easter time.

Examination day chiefly concerned itself with the graduating classes. The parents were invited, and generally came in pomp and splendor. The children wore their best clothes and best manners. Some of the girls, in anticipation of being full-grown ladies on the morrow, took the liberty of combing their hair straight back on that day, twisting it into a loose knot at the nape of the neck, after the grown-up custom of the day, and discarding forever the childish braids. The superintendent of education conducted the examinations, and since the school and the Lutheran Church were both subsidiaries of the state, the pastor of the parish and higher district officials of the diocese lent dignity to the occasion. The teacher, a man of vast knowledge, who also must perform the office of church organist in order to earn the emoluments of his position, conducted the singing, to the accompaniment of his violin, for pianos were rare in that region fifty years ago. He hovered over his graduates like a parent, his mental state equally divided between pride and concern. Although endeavoring to wear a becomingly modest mein, his face reflected the satisfied consciousness of work well done, and the expectancy that the pupils would do themselves and him credit.

Garlands of holly were strung the day before and draped in zigzag loops from the molding around the room. Every wall space between the numerous windows held a holly wreath, or one of pine or ivy, the green monotony of the latter enlivened with rosettes of colored paper. English ivy grew wild in the woods over there; it trailed in such abundance that frequently the entire trunk of a beech tree or an oak was enveloped in it. Its rich green color did not diminish in winter. Quite frequently a boy was permitted to take the home team to go and gather the required greens. If Easter came early and winter stayed late he went with the wood-sled, for the ground would then still be covered with ice and snow. But the woods are always sheltered, the breezes mellow, and the spring fragrances early in the air

If the festive day was a chilly one, an ample turf fire glowed in the big white tile stove and the increased strength of the balsamic pine wood fragrances filled the room with the finest natural incense imaginable.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TISDALL STARS FOR CAMBRIDGE

Competes on Three Winning Relay Teams Against Oxford

WINNERS OF OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RELAY CARNIVALS

Year	Winner	Score
1920	Cambridge	4—1
1921	Cambridge	4—1
1922	Oxford	3—2
1923	Oxford	4—1
1924	Cambridge	3—2
1925	Cambridge	4—1
1926	Cambridge	5—2
1927	Cambridge	4—3
1928	Oxford	4—3
1929	Cambridge	6—1
1930	Cambridge	5—2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—R. M. N. Tisdall, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club and a super-athlete upon whose brow Britain expects to see Olympic laurels placed at Los Angeles two years hence, gave a further remarkable exhibition of his world-beating potentialities here recently while leading the Light Blues to their eighth victory over Oxford, by 5 events to 2, in the eleventh annual intervarsity relay carnival.

As last year, Tisdall ran in three of the races won by the Cantabs, and, in the manner of his running, he again showed himself a worthy follower to the great line of Cambridge post-war athletes that includes Lord Burghley, D. G. A. Lowe, H. M. Abrahams, G. M. Butler, H. B. Stallard, E. D. Mountain, W. R. Seagrove, J. W. J. Rinkel, W. G. Tatham and G. C. Weightman-Smith. And, from the point of view of versatility, he is the greatest of them all. He is in the highest class over hurdles, high or low, he can run a splendid quarter mile, and his form in field events is sufficiently imposing to make him appear a really worthwhile entrant for the Olympic Decathlon. Some competent judges believe, though, that he would be well advised to leave that comprehensive specialty alone until after he has reached the zenith of his hurdling powers.

Tisdall's treble performance against Oxford in the relays was rendered additionally meritorious by the fact that the all-round standard of the carnival was undoubtedly higher than ever before. Only three hours before the assembling of a record crowd for any winter meet at Fenner's Ground—there must have been more than 3000 spectators present—the track had been under water, yet, on rain-sodden cinders, record time was broken in two events and in four others was approached within a fraction of a second.

Every Race Has Its Thrills

Five events to two is the sort of score associated with an uninterestingly one-sided contest; but, excepting in the four miles, every race had its thrills and finishes were close enough to rouse scenes of high enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, the margin of victory, three events, is just the difference between having Tisdall and not having him. If he had been switched over to the Oxford team before the start, the Dark Blues would doubtless have gained their fourth success in the relay series—by 5 events to 2.

The two races in which new records were established were the half-mile low hurdles (4 x 220 yards) and the four miles (4 x one mile). The former, run in 1m. 43 1-5s., was remarkable for a rare burst of speed by E. Cawston, a Lancing College freshman of great promise, and the latter, for which 17m. 54 4-5s. was returned, showed Cambridge to be possessed of an unprecedented quartet of first-class milers.

The most polite thing that can be said about the weather was that nothing wet actually fell. Instead, a heavy mist rose, and so did a searching easterly breeze far from conducive to record-breaking. But everybody was too thrilled to pay particular attention to the climatic conditions after the first runners had gone to their marks for the opening event on the program. This was the 400 yards (4 x 100 yards) and Oxford was expected to win it with the aid of two fine American sprinters, F. L. Hovde, formerly of University of Minnesota, and E. W. Goodwillie, late of Cornell.

E. A. Hunter Is Starter

Evan A. Hunter, secretary of the British Olympic Association, wielded the starter's pistol, and he sent away the opening pair, J. D. Wade, Cambridge, and H. B. St Leger Carter, Oxford, perfectly together. Wade was the quicker to reach his stride, and this meant that Hovde started the second stage faced with a deficit of two yards, which he bravely converted into a slight lead over J. Murray. Cambridge has no outstanding sprinters in residence just now; but the traditional ability of the junior varsity to rise to the needs of an occasion was forthcoming from the third Cantab, E. G. Legon, who opened out a five-yard lead against his opponent, V. H. Vestey. Goodwillie made the big-hearted effort one would expect from an American track star, cum football player; but he was still 1½ yards behind when the Light Blue anchor man, A. Munro of South Africa, broke the tape. The winners' time was 39s.—2s. faster than the best they had shown in practice and only 3-5s. outside the record for the meeting, set up by Oxford (Roger Leigh-Wood, C. F. Gates, B. M. Norton and H. V. Warren) in 1928.

Goodwillie ran brilliantly again in the half-mile (four times 220 yards), and this time his efforts were crowned with success. The fact that the runners started in echelon round the circular track—there are three laps to the mile at Fenner's—made the sprint races hard to follow. W. L. Lang, Oxford, obtained a slight lead against Wade; J. V. Oosthuizen, an Oxford South African, preserved it against Legon; and Vestey increased it somewhat against Munro. This meant that Goodwillie had a start of two yards over the last Light Blue, C. K. Thacker, and he raced to the worsted in fine style, to win by three yards. Oxford, running on the pole, turned in 1m. 29 3-5s., which is 1 1-5s. inferior to the record by Oxford (B. M. Norton, H. Gonin, H. V. Warren and Roger Leigh-Wood) in 1928.

The other event that sent the Dark Blue flag fluttering to the masthead was the two miles (four times 880 yards), wherein the Cantabs courted defeat by deliberately omitting their star half-miler, M. H. C. Gutteridge. H. S. Townend, the Oxford President, allowed C. J. Tucker to make the pace for him until halfway through the first stage, and then he unloosed a sprint that gave the next Oxonian, S. M. B. Wansey, a 12-yard lead over R. C. M. Owbridge. The gap between the runners was about half that distance when C. Whitehead, running third for Cambridge, fell into the common error of attempting to make up the whole deficiency at once. The consequence of this was that he faded out in the last furlong, and his opponent, C. F. Jeffrey, was able to send J. F. Cornes, the Oxford anchor man, off with an advantage of 25 yards. There are very few men running today who can give the O. U. A. C. honorary secretary that much start in a half-mile, and G. W. Alderman, Cambridge's last hope, is not one of them. Cornes trotted home as he pleased, winner by 50 yards, glancing over his shoulder and conserving the maximum possible energy for the mile that was to follow. Even so, Oxford's time, 8m. 5 2-5s., was only 6s. outside the previous best, by Oxford (H. S. Townend, I. G. Gunn, S. W. B. Wansey and W. C. Wentworth) last year.

Unexpected Cambridge Victory

Cambridge's victory in the four-miles was an unexpected and brilliant achievement, rendered possible chiefly by T. B. L. Bryan's heroic running in the first mile against the great Cornes. The long-striding, confident Dark Blue, who has twice previously beaten Bryan over this distance, made two typical challenges to his pacemaker in the last 300 yards; but he was grimly held each time he went by and the men were level at the changeover. Their mile was run in 4m. 24s.—marvelous time on this heavy track. J. E. Robins, Cambridge, then reeled off a 4m. 29s. mile, to beat C. D'O. Gowan; and B. H. Page, with a mile in 4m. 32s. against J. J. Bond, gave Cambridge such an overwhelming lead that the Oxford president, Townend, who was to have run the last stage, decided to substitute the American, J. W. Follows, and reserve his own strength for a quarter-mile in the two-mile relay that concluded the program. F. T. Horan, the fourth Cambridge man, therefore was not pressed. As he entered the last stretch, however, the announcer remarked through his loudspeakers "If Mr. Horan cares to hurry up we may see a fresh record," and Mr. Horan obligingly took the hint. He sprinted for the tape, reached it, 250 yards ahead of Follows, in 4m. 29 4-5s. This made an aggregate time for the Cambridge quartet of 17m. 54 4-5s., which clips 9 1-5s. off the record by Cambridge (Horan, Robins, R. E. Cowburn and Bryan) in 1929. Bryan, Robins, Page, and Horan averaged 4m. 28.7s per mile per man.

Tisdall Canters In

Now came the great doings of Tisdall, whose feat in figuring on the winning side in three events at two consecutive intervarsity relay carnivals may well stand for a long time. First of all Tisdall ran the last leg of the 480-yard high hurdles shuttle relay (4x120 yards). By then, E. Cawston, champion of the public schools in 1929, had just beaten W. G. Kalaugher, an Oxford New Zealander, in 16 2-5s.; and J. O. Fielding, Cambridge, returning 15 3-5s. against H. C. Koch, a South African, had gained a lead of four yards, which was lost, plus a couple of yards more, by J. St. L. Thornton against the third Oxford man, P. T. Miller. In other words, Tisdall had to concede R. A. Hewins a couple of yards. For three or four hurdles there was a race. Then there was a procession. Hurdling in faultless style, Tisdall drew away with every stride, and Cambridge returned an aggregate time of 1m. 3 2-5s., only 1-5s. slower than the record of 1926 set up by Cambridge (G. C. Weightman-Smith, H. P. Bowler, T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth and Lord Burghley).

The half-mile low hurdles (4x220 yards) was a race until Tisdall appeared on the scene. That is to say Oxford's first three men, A. H. W. P. Norton, J. G. Barnes and R. A. Hewins, held their own valiantly against J. O. Fielding, E. Cawston and R. K. Brown. Tisdall started with a slight lead and converted it forthwith into a big one. Thinking perhaps of the quarter-mile still in store for him he just cantered in, comfortably ahead of H. C. Koch. And in spite of this dalliance, Cambridge's time, 1m. 43 1-5s., improved by 4-5s. the record set up by Oxford (J. A. Stevens, L. R. Percival, R. St. G. Harper and H. Moore) in 1927.

Five minutes later Tisdall was out for the mile relay (4x440 yards). By then Cambridge had won four events and so captured the honors of the meet. A. J. Gale, Cambridge, led J. Kell by 4 yards. Townend transformed Oxford's deficit into a five-yard lead by running a brilliant second stage against C. Bicknell, and M. H. C. Gutteridge signalized his last race for his university by recovering all lost ground against the third Oxford representative, S. H. Skinner. So Tisdall went off level with F. W. Flynn. Shoulder to shoulder they sped round the track until in the last hundred yards the great Tisdall "came away" in his own sweet fashion to win by the best part of 10 yards. The time for this race was 3m. 23 4-5s.—4-5s. outside the record by Oxford (R. C. Cook, W. N. Harrison, G. C. Craddock and Roger Leigh-Wood) in 1928. Thus ended a splendid afternoon of sport, yielding to one of the finest teams Cambridge has ever produced a brilliant victory, due in great part to the superlative running of one grand athlete.

Cambridge University's Superathlete

R. M. N. TISDALL © Sport & General

FRANK TABERSKI WINS IN PLAYOFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank Taberski of Schenectady took the playoff for third place in the world pocket billiards championship at the Dwyers Recreation Academy, Dec. 19, after a hard battle with Onofrio Lauri, 125 to 101.

Only consummate safety play saved Taberski, as the Brooklynite was in fine stroke and overtook Taberski with a run of 57, his best in the tourney, after trailing at 89 to 20 in the fourteenth inning. But after they were tied at 103 each in the nineteenth, both resorted to safety play, and fought for two hours more before each could make up the balance. Finally, Taberski managed to get an opening, and a final run of 11 ended the struggle in the thirty-sixth inning. The score by innings:

Frank Taberski—s s s s s 13 41 1x s s x 10s 15 11 5 2s 0 0 8x s 0 s 1x s s x x 11x 0 0 s s 5 x x 11—125.

Onofrio Lauri—0 s s s s 1 0 0 1x s s 4s 13 2 57 11s 2s s 13 x x s s x s s x x s 1s s s 0 3x x s—101.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

s—Safety. x—Scratch.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including Games Played Dec. 19)

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Morenz,	Canadiens	12	3	15
Goodfellow,	Detroit	10	5	15
Oliver,	Boston	8	6	14
F. Cook,	Rangers	6	8	14
Shore,	Boston	4	8	12
Bailey,	Toronto	5	6	11
Barry,	Boston	8	3	11
W. Cook,	Rangers	9	2	11
Joliat,	Canadiens	5	5	10
Boucher,	Rangers	5	5	10

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
LaFrance,	Tulsa	8	2	10
Metcalfe,	Tulsa	5	5	10
Williams,	Tulsa	3	5	8
Brydson,	Chicago	6	1	7
Gordon,	Minneapolis	3	3	6
Scott,	Duluth	3	3	6
DePaul,	Minneapolis	4	2	6
Wakeford,	Tulsa	3	2	5
Sheppard,	Tulsa	3	2	5
Gibson,	Duluth	3	2	5
Johnson,	Minneapolis	2	3	5

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assts	Pts
Dillon,	Springfield	5	9	14
Gaudreault,	Providence	9	3	12
Heximer,	Springfield	7	5	12
Burke,	Boston	8	3	11
Boyd,	Boston	5	6	11
Loucks,	Boston	7	3	10
Cook,	Providence	7	2	9
Hart,	Providence	5	4	9
Burmister,	New Haven	4	5	9

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	4	3	1	12	9	11
Portland	4	2	4	13	13	10
Seattle	2	5	3	12	12	9
Tacoma	2	0	4	4	7	4

RESULT DEC. 19

Vancouver 2, Seattle 2, overtime.

VANCOUVER HELD TO TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Tying the score with a goal just 53 seconds before the end of the third period, Seattle's Eskimos fought through the overtime session in a 2-to-2 tie with the Vancouver Lions in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest here Dec. 19. It was perhaps the most thrilling game of the season here this year. The Lions got an early start, scoring twice in the opening period. Doug Brennan found the range just three minutes after the faceoff. Jerwa again sent the puck behind Goalie Dave Kemp 10 minutes later. Bobby Connors scored a pass from Jack Walker for Seattle's first goal midway in the second session and then teamed with "Red" Stuart for the tying goal a few seconds before the whistle would have ended the game. A thrilling overtime session failed to produce a tally.

DODD DECLINES INVITATIONS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Robert L. Dodd '32, all-Southern quarterback for the last two years, prefers playing basketball and baseball at the University of Tennessee to playing football on an all-star eleven in Los Angeles Dec. 27 or on an all-Southern team that meets an all-Eastern eleven in Brooklyn Dec. 28. Dodd announced Dec. 19 he had declined both invitations because participation would make him ineligible for other collegiate sports under Southern Conference rules. Hackman, all-Southern halfback, and Hug, end, also have declined invitations to play in the Brooklyn game. Captain Thayer, guard, and Brandt, end, accepted the invitations, however, and are now in New York for practice.

PURDUE WILL PLAY BASEBALL

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—President Edward C. Elliott announced Dec. 19 that through the coöperation of the Ross-Ade Foundation, means have been found to permit the athletic department of Purdue University to carry out the principal part of its intercollegiate program for track and baseball for 1931. The announcement restores track and baseball to full standing as major sports, and countermands a decision to drop the two sports because of financial conditions.

ALTERATIONS AT POLO GROUNDS

NEW YORK (AP)—Extensive alterations now under way at the Polo Grounds will increase the seating capacity of the New York Giants' home by about 1600. New boxes are being erected where the press box was located for years—in the lower deck of the grandstand directly behind the plate. The new press box, with accomodations for 100 writers and photographers, is to be built on the upper deck.

CO-CAPTAINS AT ST. MARY'S

ST. MARY'S, Kan. (AP)—Robert Klenck '32, quarterback, of Evansville, Ind., and Everett Massey '32, tackle, of Sterling, Kan., have elected co-captains of the 1931 St. Mary's College football team. Both men have won their letters in basketball and track.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

Harvard 4, City Club 1.

OREGON FIVE OUTLOOK GOOD

Nine Lettermen From Last Year's Squad Gives Team Experience

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—With nine out of 10 lettermen from last year back, prospects for a successful season with a possible championship for the University of Oregon basketball team loom as a very strong possibility. Although the Oregon team fished third in the Pacific Northwest Conference with a percentage of .500 last year, Coach William J. Reinhart had only three veterans at the first of the 1929 season.

This year the Oregon quintet will be able to flash even more speed than was used to close the 1929 season. Over 30 men are already turning out for the sport, including a wealth of material from last year's freshman quintet. The regulars are none too secure in their positions with the stars from the freshman team hard on their heels.

W. W. Calkins '31, J. F. Eberhart '31, and C. L. Horner '31, are the only seniors on the Oregon roster and will play for the last time this season. Calkins was one of the most valuable men on the team last year. He was a consistent performer at his regular guard position and was also able to take over the duties at center whenever necessary. Eberhart was an outstanding player in the pivot position last year and was one of the high scorers on the Lemon-Yellow quintet. Horner is one of the best guards on the team and shone in this department of the game last year. Coach Reinhart will depend largely on these men to furnish the backbone of the 1930 basketball quintet.

Keenan Fast Forward

W. H. Keenan '32 was one of the fastest forwards in the Conference last season, and developed a fine ability to score from hard angles. V. R. Dolp '32 couples speed with an ability to score when points are most needed. Dolp is especially adept in floor work, and is one of the strongest defensive players on the squad.

K. D. Stevens '32 made his letter last year, while still a sophomore. Stevens is almost as fast as Keenan, and the pair literally ran opposing guards off their feet. Henry Levoff '32 and S. G. Fletcher '32 make up the balance of the returning veterans, and with their added experience will be especially hard to remove from the starting positions. Levoff, although breaking into the first string during the middle of the season, finished out the year in the first five.

H. E. Olinger '32, the tenth man to earn a letter last season, will be unable to play for Oregon as he has enrolled in a dental college. Some promising members of last year's freshman quintet will put in a strong bid for varsity consideration. C. E. Roberts '33 starred on Coach Prince G. Callison's freshman team last year, and will press the veteran centers. W. P. Boyle '32 was ineligible last season, but is a capable player on offense and especially adept in defensive work.

C. N. Marshall '33, although not playing his first year in the university, is good material for Reinhart's system. G. H. Stahl '33 is another player who gained his preliminary basketball experience from Coach Callison, and is well drilled in both offense and defense. D. C. Seigmund '33 was one of the fastest men on the freshman squad last year.

Freshman Candidates

C. E. James '33 is out for the varsity the first time this fall but shows promise. K. J. Scales '32 broke into the starting lineup several times last season and, with the additional experience he gained then, will be outstanding material for this year. S. R. Rotenberg '33 is another candidate from the freshman ranks.

M. M. Rubenstein '31, although a little too slow for active duty on the first team, is the best sharpshooter on the squad. C. G. Potter '33 is also good material for Reinhart. Potter displayed ability while a freshman and is going strong in practice.

P. A. Walgren '32, although not outstanding last season, has improved considerably. F. W. Smith '31 is playing his last year for the Lemon-yellow and may be able to oust some of his competitors for the guard positions on the team. R. R. David '32 was on the squad last year and his work so far this year has shown a marked improvement.

The Oregon five will not follow the usual practice of a long and arduous barn-storming trip this season, but will confine its efforts to short sojourns in the Northwest. Oregon will open its Conference season against the University of Washington on Jan. 9 and 10. Washington won the championship last year and defeated Oregon four out of four games. This year the Lemon-yellow quintet is determined to get revenge from its Northern rivals.

Reinhart is drilling the basketball players in fundamentals, stressing form on the pivot and giving the athletes a great deal of practice in basket shooting. Hour-long scrimmages to develop team work also play a large part in the daily practice sessions.

BADGER COACH MAY CONTINUE

MADISON Wis. (AP)—Glenn F. Thistlethwaite will coach the University of Wisconsin football team next fall unless the board of regents does something unexpected. He had been under fire since the 1929 season because his teams failed to produce championships and it was reported he was to be replaced. The athletic council at a special meeting Dec. 19, however, failed to recommend his dismissal, indicating it was satisfied if the board of regents was. Wisconsin's football coach has no contract, being ranked as a member of the faculty and appointed from year to year.

NEBRASKA LEAGUE SELLS STARS

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—J. E. Beltzer, vice-president of the Nebraska State Baseball League, points out that 15 of the circuit's star performers of last season have been sold to clubs of higher standing. The 15 will go from seven of the Nebraska league clubs to one major and three minor leagues.

RELIEF GAME EARNS $115,153

NEW YORK (AP)—The football game between the New York Giants and Knute Rockne's Notre Dame All-Stars earned $115,153 for Mayor Walker's Committee for Unemployment Relief. Expenses of the game were $12,666, or less than 10 per cent of the gross proceeds. The Giants won the game, 22—0.

34 South American Polo Ponies Arrive

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Los Angeles

THE invasion of another great South American polo team was heralded Dec. 20 with the arrival of 34 ponies from Argentina.

The mounts arrived in good condition despite a 45-day trip through heavy seas. They will be conditioned here pending the arrival of their riders shortly after the new year.

Only one member of the team which campaigned through California last winter without a defeat, Juan Reynal, will be back, although the invaders expect to put another 24 handicap quartet into the field. The galloping gauchos will include Bernardo Dugar, Diego Cavanaha, Roberto Lambert, Dan Kearney and Reynal.

Unbeaten Leaders Go Farther Ahead

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	5	0	31	4	1.000
Princeton Club	5	0	24	11	1.000
City A. C.	3	2	23	12	.600
Yale Club	3	2	21	14	.600
New York A. C.	3	2	21	14	.600
Harvard Club	2	3	17	18	.400
Crescent A. C.	2	3	14	21	.400
Park Avenue S. C.	2	3	13	22	.400
Montclair A. C.	0	5	6	29	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	5	5	30	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The unbeaten leaders in the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, Columbia University Club and Princeton Club, drew farther away from the rest of the field as the result of the fifth round, Dec. 19, the last before the holidays, and their match, scheduled for the sixth round on Jan. 16, 1931, will practically settle the title. Both won by wide margins, while Yale Club defeated City Athletic Club, which had been only one round behind, by taking the odd match on the City Athletic Club courts. This gives each a clear lead of two rounds over the balance of the field.

Columbia University Club, playing on its home courts, defeated Crescent Athletic Club, 6 to 1, while Princeton Club, visiting Harvard Club, scored over the latter, 6 to 1. Yale Club defeated City Athletic Club, 4 to 3, while the other winners of the day were New York Athletic Club, which defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, on the courts of the latter, and Park Avenue Squash Club, which defeated Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 3. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Fifth Round

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 1

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—8, 15—10.
T. V. Barber, Columbia, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent, 15—3, 15—7.
F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 15—3, 15—7.
H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—3, 15—7.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia, 15—11, 18—14.
W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—6, 18—17.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, 15—12, 13—15, 15—3.

PRINCETON CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard, 11—15, 15—11, 15—10.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated W. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton, 11—15, 15—7, 15—6.
F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 7—15, 15—7, 15—12.
C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard, 7—15, 15—3, 15—11.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard, 15—8, 17—15.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 9—15, 15—11, 15—12.
H. D. Wood, Princeton, defeated S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard, 15—11, 15—3.

YALE CLUB 4, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3

L. S. Green, City, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 18—13, 17—16.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 17—15, 18—14.
F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, defeated Harold Ablowich, City, 10—15, 15—3, 15—7.
H. A. Mayer, City, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—7, 15—4.
W. W. Holden, Yale, defeated T. A. Backer, City, 15—12, 5—15, 15—8.
A. F. Greer, Yale, defeated Lester Millus, City, 7—15, 15—8, 18—14.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 18—17, 15—6.
B. W. Richert, New York, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 12—15, 15—11, 15—9.
J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity, 15—11, 15—4.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated E. A. Bartow, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—5.
R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 7—15, 15—6, 18—15.
W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated T. R. Tarrant, New York, 12—15, 15—12, 18—17.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated M. M. Banks, Fraternity, 13—15, 15—9, 15—5.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3

S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—1, 16—18, 15—9.
C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, 15—5, 15—10.
W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—9.
E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, 17—14, 17—18, 15—5.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—11.
H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair, 14—17, 15—13, 15—4.
R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—10, 15—1.

SIX NEW RIVALS FOR WEST POINT ELEVEN

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Army's football eleven will face six new rivals in 1931, it was revealed Dec. 20 with publication of the schedule for next season.

In addition to the usual pivotal games with Yale, Harvard and Notre Dame, the Cadets will face Pittsburgh, Michigan State, Colorado College and Louisiana State in major or close to major contests. Ohio Northern and Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., will be two new minor opponents while Ursinus will give the Cadets a breather between the Pitt and Notre Dame battles.

Despite the fact that the Harvard game will be played in Michie Stadium, West Point, where the maximum seating capacity is 24,000, Army still will make three trips away from home. The Yale game will be played at New Haven; Pitt at Pittsburgh and Notre Dame at New York.

The half dozen new opponents, Knox, Ohio Northern, Michigan State, Colorado College, Louisiana State and Pittsburgh, replace Boston University, Furman, Swarthmore, North Dakota, Kentucky Wesleyan and Illinois from the 1930 list, and should give the Cadets a much stiffer schedule than they had in the last campaign when they bowed only to Notre Dame and tied Yale. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Ohio Northern.

Oct. 3—Knox; 10—Michigan State; 17—Harvard; 24—Yale at New Haven; 31—Colorado College.

Nov. 7—Louisiana State; 14—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 21—Ursinus; 28—Notre Dame.

Football Scoring Records Smashed

NEW YORK (AP) — In a season marked by brilliant offensive play, the college football teams of the nation broke all scoring records for the last nine years during the campaign now drawing to a close.

Reaping a bumber crop of touchdowns, the country's average team, as determined by the Associated Press from the records of 152 representative elevens, scored an average of 139 points in the course of the season; the previous high mark was 136.9, set last year.

Prior to the 1929 season, the national football rules committee, in outlawing the run-back of a fumble recovered by the defensive side, expressed the opinion the change would encourage freer handling of the ball and produce more varied and effective offensive tactics.

With 1929 and 1930 leading all the other seasons for which records have been kept, the figures indicate the fumble rule has had the desired effect.

The average team participated in 8.68 games and scored 139 points to its opponents' 92. The average number of points per game was 16, the highest recorded since 1922.

Colgate and Southern California rolled up impressive totals of 383 and 382 points, respectively, while Notre Dame registered 265 despite its tough schedule and the fact that Coach Rockne used his regulars sparingly in several games. At the other extreme were colleges like Hobart, whose opponents chalked up more than 300 points.

The scoring records for 1922-29 inclusive.

Year	Teams	Games	Total points	Average per game
1922	63	593	11,000	19
1923	100	814	12,684	15.5
1924	95	780	11,368	14.5
1925	108	895	13,150	14.7
1926	120	957	13,960	14.6
1927	138	1,180	18,015	15.3
1928	159	1,351	20,242	14.98
1929	146	1,294	19,994	15.45
1930	152	1,321	21,143	16

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	10	0	4	33	15	20
Windsor	8	2	5	41	35	18
Detroit	6	1	6	27	27	13
Cleveland	5	3	5	34	34	13
London	5	2	6	23	25	12
Pittsburgh	4	3	7	28	40	11
Syracuse	4	1	8	27	37	9

RESULT DEC. 19

Windsor 3, Buffalo 2.

WINDSOR NARROWS GAP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Buffalo Bisons, leading the International Hockey League, were defeated by the Windsor Bulldogs here Dec. 19, 3 to 2. It was Buffalo's fourth defeat and advanced Windsor within two points of first place. Windsor gained a 2 to 0 lead on goals by Arbour and Duguid in the second period. Godin and Gross scored for Buffalo in the third period, but between their scores Lever got the goal which won the game.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 36, Western Maryland 22.
Berea 25, Cumberland 20.
Butler 45, Brigham Young 34.
C. C. N. Y. 31, Harvard 12.
Capital 27, Hiram 22.
Columbia 48, Williams 36.
Crane 31, Morton 26.
Depauw 30, Cincinnati 21.
Doane 35, Buena Vista 20.
Grinnell 21, St. Louis 19.
Holy Cross 42, Middlebury 23.
Illinois 40, Miami 17.
Illinois M. S. 29, Juliet 25.
Iowa State 39, Simpson 12.
Knox 36, St. Ambrose 24.
Long Island 46, Toronto 16.
Louisiana C. 58, Tulane 30.
Milliken 32, Sparks 27.
North Central 29, Shurtleff 28.
Notre Dame 31, Pennsylvania 19.
Pittsburgh 23, Nebraska 22.
Pittsburgh Teachers 28, Arkansas 26.
Pratt 24, Hamilton 22.
Purdue 46, Washington 24.
Ripon 28, Madison 24.
Trinity 32, Cooper Union 26.
Villanova 22, Duke 21.
Xavier 36, Georgetown 23.

HALL WINS THREE-DAY SERIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In a three-day series of six blocks at three-cushion billiards, Allen Hall of this city defeated J. M. Layton of St. Louis, world champion, by the score of 300 to 273. On the final day, Hall took both blocks, 50 to 36 in 40 innings, and 50 to 41 in 61 frames. High runs for the day were Hall 9 and Layton 6. The first day Hall took a lead of 100 to 86 in two blocks, losing the opening contest, 47 to 50, but winning the second, 53 to 36. On the second day Layton won both blocks, but Hall held the lead, 200 to 196. In the afternoon Layton won, 55 to 50 in 53 innings, and at night duplicated this score in 50 innings. High runs for the day were Hall 7, Layton 6.

COMMITTEE HEADED BY KIRBY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The committee of President Avery Brundage of the A. A. U. of the United States, which will attempt to form a working agreement with the Y. M. C. A., is headed by Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, past president of the A. A. U. and of the American Olympic Association. The following have been named with Kirby: Charles A. Brennan of Detroit, past president of the Michigan district of the A. A. U.; J. Frank Facey of Cambridge, Mass., secretary of the New England Association of the A. A. U.; Frederick W. Urbine of New York, secretary of the American Olympic Association, and Daniel Ferris of New York, secretary of the A. A. U. of the United States.

WOOD LEADS IN PASADENA OPEN

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Craig Wood, the only one of 213 starters in Pasadena's $4000 open to thoroughly conquer golfdom's new ball and the Brookside par 71 course in the first round was two up on the surviving field Dec. 20 as it swung into the second 18 holes. Wood, Bloomfield (N. J.) professional, banged the lighter but larger pellet Dec. 19 for a 69, the only sub-par score of the day. Five of his professional contenders camped closely on his trail, however, with cards of 71. Joe Kirkwood, Ben Richter, Tommy Armour, Al Espinosa and Frank Walsh comprise the quintet tied for second place.

SIX MORE ROBINS SIGN FOR '31

NEW YORK (AP)—A half dozen more Brooklyn Robins have signed on the dotted line, the club announced Dec. 20. Signed contracts have been received from Pitchers Moss and Mungo, Infielders Eddie Moore, Reis and Finn and Outfielder Parham. Of these, Parham, Reis and Mungo are recruits, the others veterans.

NAVY ELEVEN ELECTS TUTTLE

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Midshipman Magruder H. Tuttle '32, of Lenoir, N. C., will captain the 1931 United States Naval Academy football team, it was announced Dec. 19. He plays center.

FINDLAY ELEVEN ELECTS

FINDLAY, O. (AP)—Hayden Fouts '32, of Ashland, O., fullback, was recently elected captain of Findlay College's 1931 football team.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Cornell 3701, M. I. T. 3577.

Ty Cobb Observes Baseball Has Grown Less Attractive

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—From a perspective of 44 years, Ty Cobb looked back on baseball Dec. 19 and observed the game has grown less attractive.

"To me the game seems to lack a sort of spontaneity now," he said. "The close plays, base running and other interesting features have been lessened by the orgy of home-run hitting.

"Back before the days of the lively ball the outfielders played nearer the infield and figured in some fast throws and hair-line decision plays. The present game needs more competition, more close scores and harder fought games. The lively ball has served to eliminate some of these attractive points.

"Years ago I remember when crowded stands greeted a seventh-place club late in September. They were out to see real baseball, with all the old tricks of the game. Nowadays only the leaders and the first-division clubs play to full stands. The others have meager attendance."

Cobb had no comment to make on the draft question recently discussed at baseball meetings, but observed the elimination of the sacrifice fly would affect the game very little.

Cobb is content now to rest and play. He's getting pleasure out of romping around with his family. This is the first real extended vacation he has had in years and unless a "bargain opportunity" turns up he won't be back in baseball next season.

Cobb said his negotiations with the Philadelphia Nationals had been ended.

"I've been considering other propositions, but haven't found one yet that sounds good," he added.

"The selling prices of clubs are based on too high levels. I don't think is wise to buy at these prices.

"The expense end of the game has advanced far ahead of the attendance. The first division teams find the game profitable, but it isn't such good business for the others."

Although Cobb is out of baseball actually, the old lure is still there in interest. He'll either go to Florida when the spring training camp trek begins, or he may decide to watch some club train in California.

'Big Ten' Schedule for 1931 Elevens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Fourteen games of intersectional importance and University of Iowa's return to a full quota of title games marked the making of football schedules here by the coaches of the 10 members of the Intercollegiate Conference. Just which of the intersectional games will prove most important cannot be anticipated, but Yale University's invasion of University of Chicago attracts the most attention. It will be the first trip of the Eli into the middle West for football.

Other leading intersectional games take Minnesota to Stanford on the Pacific coast, Michigan to Princeton on the Atlantic coast, Iowa to the Texas Aggies at Dallas, and Purdue to Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh. Nebraska's engagements with two "Big Ten" teams, Iowa and Northwestern, also is of interest.

Iowa, which had only one game in the Conference the past season, is to meet Indiana, Minnesota, Purdue and Northwestern, and otherwise it has a much more interesting schedule.

Several minor games are to be filled in dates which are now open, but some will be left vacant to prepare the teams for strenuous games which come the Saturday after. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26—Ohio State at Indiana.

Oct. 3—Nebraska at Northwestern, Chicago open, St. Louis at Illinois, Michigan open, Wisconsin open, Coe and Western Reserve at Purdue, Minnesota open (possibly Vanderbilt), Pittsburgh at Iowa, Ohio State open, Notre Dame at Indiana; 10—Northwestern vs. Notre Dame at Chicago, Michigan at Chicago, Illinois at Purdue, Auburn at Wisconsin, Minnesota at Stanford, Iowa at Texas Aggies, Indiana open, Vanderbilt at Ohio State; 17—U. C. L. A. at Northwestern, Yale at Chicago, Bradley at Illinois, Ohio State at Michigan, Purdue at Wisconsin, Minnesota open (probably not to be filled), Indiana at Iowa; 24—Northwestern at Ohio State, Indiana at Chicago, Michigan at Illinois, Purdue at Carnegie Tech, Wisconsin at Pennsylvania, Iowa at Minnesota; 31—Wisconsin at Minnesota, George Washington at Iowa, Michigan at Princeton, Ohio State at Indiana.

Nov. 7—Minnesota at Northwestern, Arkansas at Chicago, Wisconsin at Illinois, Indiana at Michigan, Purdue open, Iowa at Nebraska, Navy at Ohio State, 14—Indiana at Northwestern, Chicago at Illinois, Michigan State at Michigan, Ohio State at Wisconsin, Iowa at Purdue, Minnesota open. 21—Northwestern at Iowa, Wisconsin at Chicago, Illinois at Ohio State, Minnesota at Michigan, Purdue at Indiana.

FIRST TIE GAME IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	7	0	4	23	15	14
Minneapolis	6	1	3	18	17	13
Tulsa	6	0	3	32	20	12
Duluth	5	0	5	17	19	10
Kansas City	2	0	4	9	12	4
Buffalo	1	1	4	10	20	3
St. Louis	0	0	4	6	11	0

RESULT DEC. 19

Minneapolis 2, Buffalo 2, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Millers and Buffaloes played to a tie with a score of 2 to 2 in an American Hockey League game here, Dec. 19, after two overtime periods. With the score tied at the end of three regular periods both teams tried hard to secure a victory. After the two regulation 10-minute overtime sessions had elapsed Referee Charles Uksila declared the game a tie, the first in the league.

Buffalo started out strongly in the first period of the game when Desy took a short pass from Contant to send the puck past Levine, Minneapolis goalie, after 13m. 26s of play. Oatman followed with a solo shot from the side of the rink to score after 17m. 16s. of play. Minneapolis came back in the second period when DePaul received a well-executed pass from Riley and eluded Stark, Buffalo goalie, after 5m. 43s. of play. The visitors held Minneapolis in check by a superb exhibition of defensive play during the remainder of the second session.

Minneapolis set a terrific pace in the third period and after 1m. 2s. of play had tied the score. It was Johnson's accurate shooting of Redding's short pass which scored the second goal for Minneapolis. Both teams played furiously during the two overtime sessions but were unable to break the tie. Minneapolis had the advantage in offensive play, but Stark kept them from scoring the winning point. He had 31 stops to his credit during the entire game as compared to 26 stops by Levine. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS — BUFFALO

Redding, Lessard, lw ... rw, Thorsteinson, St. John, Lowrey
Johnson, DePaul, Colling, c ... c, Mills, Desy
Gordon, Riley, rw.lw, Heyd, Morrison, Donnelly
Munro, Oddson, ld ... rd, Oatman, Contant
Coutu, Carbol, rd ... ld, Rennie, Kelterborne
Levine, g ... g, Stark

Score—Minneapolis 2, Buffalo 2. Goals—DePaul, Johnson for Minneapolis; Desy, Oatman for Buffalo. Assists—Riley, Redding for Minneapolis; Contant for Buffalo. Referee—Charles Uksila. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

NEW PLAYERS WITH RANGERS TONIGHT

New York Rangers make their first invasion of the Boston Garden tonight for their game with the local Bruins and to hold first place, in the American group of the National Hockey League, the Bruins are likely to need victory. Boston is first at present, but by only one point, and since Chicago, second-place team, is listed to face the weakened Toronto team, and therefore expected to win, the locals should tie with Rangers or win to be sure of holding first.

At the start of the season it was supposed that Lester Patrick would have a stronger aggregation than last year, but if that is so, then the other clubs have added more strength, for the one-time world champions are not winning with the consistency of other years, nor are they drawing the attendance marks of the past.

Two former Boston Tiger players are on the Rangers in Bill Regan, defense, and Deacon Waite, spare forward. Others of the Canadian-American Hockey League with Rangers are Gene Carrigan and Frank Peters of Springfield and Philadelphia, respectively. Joe Jerwa of Vancouver last year and until recently with Springfield is rated regular defenseman, while Eddie Rodden, with London of the International League, is the other new man. Rodden was with the Bruins a short time at the start of last year. Leo Reise, Leo Bourgeault, Sparky Vail and LeRoy Goldsworthy have all changed to new uniforms this year.

TULANE ELECTS DALRYMPLE

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Gerald R. Dalrymple '32, end, has been elected captain of the 1931 Tulane University football team. His home is in Little Rock, Ark.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Boston 3, M. I. T. 1.

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The American Dark Age

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Age of Hate: Andrew Johnson and the Radicals, by George Fort Milton. New York: Coward-McCann. $5.

NO PERIOD of American history is more filled with political drama than the years immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln. In no other did party politics sink to so low an ebb, nor the moral degradation of men esteemed worthy of high office become so shocking. Withal, few political eras offer more useful lessons to the student of present-day statecraft. In particular may be learned from it the fact that great reputations may be built up for little, petty, malicious and corrupt men who happen to follow the tide of a willfully misdirected public sentiment, while honorable and patriotic statesmen may be borne down by a wave of calumny which the cooler judgment of later historians wholly disproves and repudiates.

"The Age of Hate," by George Fort Milton, is announced upon its wrapper as "a superb biography" upon authority of Claude G. Bowers, who himself made an admirable story of much the same period under the title "The Tragic Era." Both Milton and Bowers are eminent Democratic journalists—the one editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, the other of the New York Evening World. Both are of southern lineage, and as Southerners and Democrats are fired with peculiar zeal in describing the unquestionably criminal and indefensible methods of the Republican Party in the era of reconstruction.

More Than a Biographer

Mr. Milton's book, nominally a biography of Andrew Johnson, is much more than that. It is a painstaking and thoroughly documented history of the bitter partisan strife that raged about the immediate successor to Abraham Lincoln, and of the malignancy of the methods employed by the radical Republicans to "make treason hateful"—methods which resulted in delaying for more than half a century the economic reconstruction of the Southern states and their rehabilitation as part of the industrial structure of the United States.

With Lincoln disappeared the humane and healing policies which it was evident he had intended to apply to the reconstruction of the Union. Johnson was largely an unknown quantity to the people. Coming from comparative obscurity in Tennessee, sneered at by the snobbish for having been a tailor, injured at the outset by appearing on the day of his inauguration under the influence of liquor, he seemed, to those who were planning to crush the South more completely by politics than Grant and Sherman had by force of arms, a pliable tool.

No Invective Too Bitter

When he failed them, when he set his face against the enfranchisement of the blacks, and the subjection of southern whites to Negro rule, when he utterly refused to consider hanging Jefferson Davis or any of the military chiefs of the fallen Confederacy, the radical pack of the Republican Party came after him in full cry. No invective was too bitter for Sumner, "Thad" Stevens, "Ben" Butler or "Bluff Ben" Wade to apply to the President. He chose to stand upon the Lincoln policy that states accepting the results of the war and seeking to return to the Union were admitted with all their rights and immunities as before their attempted secession. That they had actually seceded he denied. This theory preserved to each state control over the franchises of its citizens.

His opponents, on the contrary, held that the seceding states had taken themselves out of the Union, had committed, in Stevens' phrase, "state suicide," and that Congress might prescribe whatever conditions for their return it chose—even to suffrage for the Negroes within their borders. Upon this clash in opinion the struggle between President Johnson and the radicals was based, and it was pressed with increasing violence until the supreme effort to eject him from office through impeachment was made and failed.

Negro Suffrage Imposed

But while the radicals were balked of their purpose to destroy wholly the President who opposed their schemes, they did succeed in putting most of their political program into effect. They imposed Negro suffrage on the South, and ultimately on the nation—an act which the cooler sense of the American people has long since repudiated as premature. Despite appeals from pioneer woman suffragists they refused to enfranchise woman, at the moment they gave the full power of the ballot to Negroes unable to read or write, and in innumerable cases incapable of understanding the commonest rudiments of citizenship.

It is perhaps quite time that the story of this period of political corruption and partisan malignancy was told by a writer of southern sympathies. Mr. Milton has not concealed on which side his heart is enlisted. At times perhaps he has departed somewhat from the traditional objectiveness and restraint of the historian to express his scorn for Butler, Sumner, Ben Wade, Stanton and others of the radical party which triumphed at least in preventing Johnson's renomination, in electing Grant as his successor, and in making of the latter's political administration a failure as egregious as his military services to the nation had been glorious.

Perhaps it is as well that the story of this period has at last been told by a southern historian. New England has so long been writing the history of the nation, and particularly of the Civil War and reconstruction period, that there is danger that the truths of history may have been obscured under the veil of sectional loyalty. Ohio and Massachusetts may question the canonization of some of their political saints if they will read Mr. Milton's pages, and again emphasis may be laid on the fact that, while free with his epithets, for which he only is responsible, he is painstaking in quoting authorities for his statements of wrongdoing on the part of those who plotted Johnson's downfall.

Readable in Style

What malicious plotters they were! At this distance from the time of the controversy it would seem incredible that senators of the United States, men honored in their homes as patriots and statesmen, should have tried to fix upon Johnson complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. The whole story of the impeachment proceedings and their failure is told by Mr. Milton picturesquely and convincingly. Today the assault upon the dignity and authority of the presidential office is almost uniformly condemned by students of the American Government, but at the time the public excitement, artfully stimulated by the radicals, was so violent that not one of the six Republican senators who upheld the President was permitted to remain in public life. Honor and vindication history has vouchsafed to them, but politics thrust them into retirement—and in at least two instances into poverty and want. The part played by the press, and by some of those political editors whom today we are apt to esteem as great, was at least as discreditable as that of the Sumners, Butlers and Stevenses who led the attack on the Presidency.

Mr. Milton's book opens a new window through which to look upon a most interesting—if discreditable—period of American history. Fascinating in substance, readable in style and carrying its own evidences of authority, it is worthy of the attention of all students of American politics.

The Hero of "Ernest the Policeman," by S. G. Hulme Beaman, From the Oxford Holiday List of Books for Boys and Girls.

Röntgen Camera

Camera Obscura, by William Bolitho. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

WILLIAM BOLITHO RYALL, who signed his writings William Bolitho, chose the title "Camera Obscura" for the collection in book form of his essays, which had appeared in newspapers and magazines. The essays are, in his intention, a means of projecting objects from real life upon a screen where they can be examined. The title is, perhaps, too modest in that the essays not only project but interpret. His camera pierces beneath the surface and reveals underlying meanings. That—unless one prefers to give precedence to the somewhat angular though real distinction of Bolitho's style—is the most valuable quality of his writing.

The subjects of the essays are as varied as the modern world and many of them have, or once had, a news value. That is to say, they are journalism, and the subjects drifted into his vision on succeeding waves of popular interest. He writes about matters of current talk—about new plays and new books, about the radio, the subway, about the comic strips, about men in the public eye. Some of this is the sheerest ephemera: much of it would be, if Bolitho did not in some way refer it to the universal and find in it a durable and significant meaning.

Frequently he interprets modern life in a way to emphasize the continuity of human experience, so that the reader feels that the light of the past is illuminating incidents of the present. Park Avenue may be a slum in 3000 A. D., Bolitho supposes, but Shakespeare will still be played and the music of Beethoven will still come over whatever illimitably perfected radio may operate in those days. So the difference between these news essays and those that might have been written by a reporter on the same subject arises from the civilization, the humanism, even the classicism of the author. The personality of the writer counts, as it always does count supremely in the essay.

Yet there is far less open parade of personality in Bolitho's work than in that of many essayists and most columnists. The reader gets no information about the color of necktie, the articles of diet, or even the list of world masterpieces that the author prefers. It is rarely that he is as confidential as in a passage about second-hand books: "I used to spend half of what I got back out of my working pay each week on a tablet of milk chocolate and half on a book." That sentence tells a lot, but there are not many like it. The whims, crotchets, antagonisms and idiosyncrasies of the essayist are not made marketable. The pronoun "I" is notably absent; even "you" is infrequent. William Bolitho does not gossip with his readers, confide in them, or tell them what they think, as many writers of familiar essays do.

Nevertheless, the light shed by Bolitho's particular experiences, education, hardships and taste is clear and unmistakable. It is sure beyond breath of doubt that he stood for a rational, rather than for either a conventional or a sensational appraisal of men and events, and that he sought for the inner, intrinsic values of all subjects that his camera has projected.

Irrespective of subject and viewpoint, the essays are not all of the same value. Occasionally the style has a stiffness that seems premeditated and almost ostentatious. At other times it has a fresh, strong beauty. A man who could describe the Coliseum at moonlight and make the subject new, without straining after the bizarre, was able both to think and to write.

Rudolph and Amina, or the Black Crook, by Christopher Morley (New York: John Day. $2.50) enshrines in novelized form the story of that extravaganza which constituted a part of the repertory of the lamented Hoboken theatrical adventure. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that it is a swift, adroit and finished piece of work. There is much beauty in the writing which the reader may take seriously, and there are a great many clever interpolations which keep us from taking anything too seriously. "Rudolph and Amina" is an airy trifle, with a suspicion of irony, exactly fitted to the period between dinner and bedtime of one day.

Dreyfus, by Walther Steinthal (London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net), tells the story of the Dreyfus case well, though with perhaps a little too dramatic a style. It is of particular interest, in view of the phenomena of Hitlerism in modern Germany. It is one small symptom of hope that, in the path of justice and political normality in modern Germany, the pitfalls seem fewer and less deep.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

What Do You Know?

QUESTIONNAIRES form a significant part of modern life . . . What the questions are matters little . . . The important thing is to ask them . . . That gives somebody a job, and giving somebody—anybody—a job is a public service just now . . . And the questionnaire, besides giving the interlocutor a pleasant sense of power, has a very wholesome effect on the victims . . . So everybody ought to be happy about it . . . Especially people who write pieces for the paper on the questionnaire, since their ignorance cannot easily be revealed . . . They get the questions in advance of the examination.

The latest questionnaire to be brought to our editorial attention is that which Thomas Beer makes the basis of an article in the January Scribner's . . . Mr. Beer put 40 questions to 24 young college men and women at a summer resort . . . After going over their answers, Mr. Beer appears as a pessimist; or perhaps as a bear in the young intelligentsia market.

The largest number of correct answers was seven . . . To several questions there was only one correct answer . . . Only six of the 24 young people knew who James G. Blaine was . . . It is alleged that the literary center of America shifted long ago from Boston to the middle West, but Mr. Beer found that the 10 worst papers were by middle westerners . . . Perhaps the center of culture has now moved farther west.

"In most cases the spelling was simply chaos," says Mr. Beer, "although all participants were either college graduates or were going to college. The girls all fell down on the musical questions completely. These young people do not actually read anything. Not only do they not actually read anything, but their information, as far as I can see, is all acquired by word of mouth. Someone mentions something, a book or a play. They ask about it, talk of it to someone else for the sake of an effect and then forget about it. At bottom, they do not really want to know anything. I am afraid I find it just a little sad."

Who shall blame him? . . . But you, Dear Reader, are naturally impatient to know what the questions were . . . We can't indulge you by telling you all of them, but we will confide some of them . . . You would expect these young people to be able to identify without hesitation George Santayana, A. S. Eddington, the Piccolomini and Stanley Baldwin . . . But Mr. Beer's sadness is as nothing compared with ours if one is to be barred from the society of educated men because he had to look up Tilman Riemenschneider and Tycho Brahe—did you, Mr. Beer? . . . As for the question, "Who is President of France?" Mr. Beer should specify on what day of the week . . . And as for what is the oldest golf club in the United States, who cares? . . . Anyway, it all makes a nice article to help while away one of these long winter evenings.

Another attack upon the modern mentality comes from Abel Hermant of the Académie Française . . . Many persons nowadays, he asserts, are unaware of the existence of grammar, yet consider themselves well bred and educated . . . It looks as if Mr. Hermant had been assuming that the makers of some of our current novels thus classify themselves . . . That is a mistake . . . Some of our realists and surréalistes and expressionists and what not ignore, it is true, the rules of grammar, but they would be much annoyed at being called well bred or educated . . . It is understood perfectly among them—if one may judge from their publications—that breeding or education is fatal to the production of literature.

The occasion for M. Hermant's reflections is the announcement of his completion of a grammar of the French language which has been 300 years in the making . . . "Rules of grammar," he comments, "are not all as arbitrary or as strange to reason as some maintain, neither have they fallen into complete disuse, as some unlettered persons would have us believe" . . . That, of course, depends upon what you read.

Possibly the young people who submitted to Mr. Beer's questionnaire and those others with whom M. Hermant is displeased would fare better under the Soviets . . . Ray Long of the Cosmopolitan Book Corporation returns from Russia with the information that the unskilled "black workers" get first consideration in everything, the intellectuals last . . . Indeed, he reports that the Russian authors are trying to get into the class of "black workers" on the ground that they work with their hands—they use typewriters . . . "But so far they haven't got away with it," says Mr. Long.

Writing is hard enough, but nobody knows what manual labor is until he has tried editing copy written by some of the illuminati referred to by Mr. Beer and M. Hermant.

Radio and the Press

New Empires, by Karl A. Bickel. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50.

"TO KNOW international affairs today — to know why statesmen do what they do, why conferences succeed or fail, why ambassadors are sent and ambassadors are recalled, why governments fall and new cabinets are formed—one must know the great international sovereignties of money, oil, steel, power, copper, shipping, and communication. The men who dominate these great industries sit today where kings sat. They sway the new empires."

Thus does Karl Bickel, head of the United Press, justify the name of his new book, based upon lectures on journalism which he has given. The volume is small in size, but big in its inclusion of the essentials of the newspapers of today and tomorrow.

In the second part of his book, the author discusses radio. He shows more appreciation of the possibilities of radiocasting and its effect upon the distribution of news than do most editors. He carefully points out its limitations, but sees it as a stimulator of a public interest in news which will in turn benefit the newspapers. Radio advertising is seen as complementary to newspaper advertising, rather than as a substitute.

There seems to be no danger to the newspapers from the radiocasting of news bulletins, as long as the broadcasting is "definitely under the control of a newspaper or press association," thinks Mr. Bickel. But when radio goes out on its own to cover news, it invades the newspaper field and becomes a competitor. Mr. Bickel sees signs of this tendency on the part of the radio industry, which, he believes, in view of the power it has gained during the last five years, is risking a break with the press to develop to the furthest extent both advertising and news fields.

But Mr. Bickel asserts that radio is dependent upon the newspaper for program distribution and that, if the issue were joined today, "unquestionably the newspaper would win and broadcasting receive a definite setback." Many will question this. Newspapers have reduced their program coverage to a minimum. The head of one of the biggest broadcasting chains has seriously considered putting out a weekly magazine to all listeners, at little if any charge, which would present complete programs and include all the publicity and advertising which must be left out of programs at present. The only reason it has not been done is because the head of the press relations department has advised against it, in view of the present newspaper and radio coöperation.

Once let the press challenge radio, and such a publication and many like it would doubtless appear. Ask the average listener whether he would stop listening if he never saw radio mentioned in the press, or even if the press campaigned against radio, and he will tell you he would listen anyway. Some 13,000,000 radio sets could not be silenced by a newspaper anti-radio attitude. This point Mr. Bickel seems to have overlooked.

Mr. Bickel's picture of newspaper-radio coöperation is always that of a newspaper owning a radio station and controlling it, keeping it in a subservient position. Suppose radio stations should buy newspapers and use the press as an auxiliary, devoting perhaps a full page a day to station activities and programs. If the radio stations developed their own news service, radio-owned papers would be independent of regular news sources.

Mr. Bickel has written probably the best treatise on radio and the press yet published, but in further discussion of the problem some of these conjectures should be considered. V. D. H.

Rudolf Besier's play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which attracted much interest last summer on its production at Malvern, is now published by Little Brown. It deals with the romance of the Brownings. The stage production was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Sept. 13, 1930.

Arraigning the Dictator

Dictatorship on Its Trial. Twenty-two essays edited by Otto Forst de Battaglia. With an introduction by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. London: Harrap. 18s.

IN PUTTING the dictator in the dock, in appointing as jurymen 21 eminent European philosophers, politicians, journalists and historians, and in himself assuming the robes of the judge, Dr. de Battaglia has discharged his task with commendable restraint and fairness. It is the greater pity, therefore, that, in the case of Russia, the editor of this volume of essays on the virtues and vices of dictatorship could find no more authoritative and impartial contributor than the Polish writer, Ferdinand Ossendowski, who is known for his bitter opposition to Russia's present rulers and whose essay on "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," in the light of the recently published American works of the Soviet régime by Chamberlin & Fischer, however honest in conviction, fails to command persuasion. It must be admitted, however, that Dr. de Battaglia tries, in his final summing up of the case for and against the Dictator, to atone for this sin of commission by giving an exceedingly unbiased account of the achievements of the Soviet Government. But, in spite of that, to the unprejudiced reader of the second part of the present volume of essays, which is devoted to brief histories of the origins of the dictatorships in Russia, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Turkey and Jugoslavia, the fact that, with the single exception of Russia, all the essays are written by outspoken admirers of the dictators cannot help appearing in the nature of judicial bias.

The first part of the book, however, does much to restore the balance. It contains 14 essays, in which dictatorship is examined from every point of view: historic, religious, political, economic. Even the love interest in the drama of "One Will Against All" is not overlooked; and, in his essay on "Love and Dictatorship," Maurice Bedel, the talented French novelist, breaks a well-pointed lance with Dictatorship on behalf of Romance, a lady, it would appear, equally in distress in Rome as in Moscow. The rest of the essays help to focus in an admirable way the attention of the reader on the various facets of what, undoubtedly, is one of the most important political phenomena of today. It is difficult to single out any essay for especial commendation; they are all eminently worth reading. Prof. Albert Einstein's succinct contribution of 19 words on "Science and Dictatorship" is, however, worth quoting in full: "A dictatorship means muzzles all round, and consequently stultification. Science can flourish only in an atmosphere of free speech." A little longer, but no less admirable for its Baconian terseness of style, is the essay on "Dictatorship and Democracy" by Paul Loebe, the Social Democratic President of the Reichstag. Mr. Wickham Steed and Prof. Ludwig Bernhard, too, contribute extremely thought-provoking essays on "Dictatorship and the Liberal Outlook" and "The Dictatorship and Political Economy."

The third part of the present volume which consists of Dr. de Battaglia's analysis of the "Nature of Dictatorship," is, as already stated, an exceedingly well-balanced summing up of the case for and against the dictator. It is only when Dr. de Battaglia, who is a leader of one of the Conservative parties in Poland, discards, at the end of his essay, the rôle of judge and transforms himself into the foreman of the jury that a dispassionate reader might feel inclined to utter a mild protest. Surely, it is for the reader to decide whether the verdict against dictatorship should be Guilty or Not Guilty. There is ample evidence in this volume on which to form a definite judgment.

Star Map in Colors, A Chart of the Summer and Winter Skies in the Northern Hemisphere (New York: Graphic History Association. $1.50) is a terse statement of the solar system in primary colors. One of the reds is the lurid red associated with a certain fictitious gentleman who sports cloven hoofs and a tail. The other is less strident. But the blue is quite angelic and the sky of heavenly deep indigo. A nice yellow and a soft green offset the blaring reds.

> The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins,
> And next the Crab the Lion shines,
> The Virgin and the Scales,
> The Scorpion, Archer, and Sea Goat,
> The Man that holds the Watering Pot,
> The Fish with glittering tails.

Thus highly personalized are the astronomical skies. It is very nearly a zoological interpretation, except for a few mythological beings represented by Arcturus, Orion, et als. But the Fish's tails do not glitter here. Nor does the Lion shine. This Miniature Star Course may seem amusing. For us it presents too crowded a picture of a vast, essentially uncrowded, area. We wince at reducing to a toy so magnificent a subject. But it has spelled out for us and characterized some stars we didn't know.

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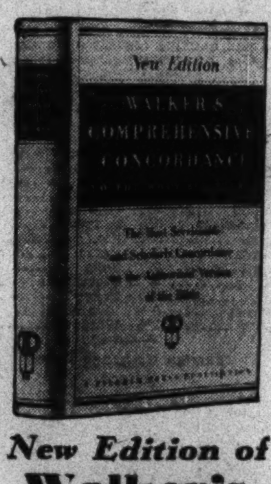

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The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
BOSTON, MASS.

MIXED GAINS AND LOSSES ESTABLISHED

Profit-Taking Checks Upward Market Trend—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—A belated rally in the utility shares gave the stock market a steady tone in a quite half-day session today, as profit taking checked the advance in other sections of the list, particularly the rails.

The market made substantial headway during the first hour, but wavered toward the close, and assorted gains and losses, mostly narrow, prevailed at the close.

The ultilities had been largely neglected in yesterday's advance. operators for the advance were able to bring them forward as reserves. The rails encountered considerable realizing on their violent advance of yesterday, and mostly closed heavy. Total sales aggregated 1,025,000 shares.

American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Electric Power & Light, North American, American Water Works, Cerro De Pasco and International Business machines gained about a point, and Johns-Manville, Hudson and Worthington closed up about 2.

Missouri Pacific common was an isolated firm spot in the rails, gaining 3½. Atchison lost 4, New York Central 3, and New Haven. Southern Railway, United Fruit and Auburn, about 2 points. U. S. Steel and Westinghouse were fractionally lower, and General Electric steady.

Steel Output

The report of next week's schedule of steel mill operations in the Youngstown area indicated that aggregate output would be sharply curtailed. owing largely to the holiday.

While some plants are slowing up for year-end inventories, sheet manufacturers are getting increasing business from the automobile trade. Newton Steel is increasing its output from 50 to 60 per cent of capacity.

The weekly mercantile reports showed little change in the trend of holiday trade, in which a marked preference for cheaper lines of merchandise is the most conspicuous charasteristic. Although the volume of goods moved in some centers compares favorably with a year ago, reports indicate conditions are somewhat spotty. Price reductions have been an important stimulus. It is notable that the winer catalogue of one of the leading mail-order houses shows price reductions ranging in the main from 6 to 18 per cent.

There was again scattered pressure against the grain markets, the further drop in commodity prices has caused some further discouragement, but the Annalist points out that a fresh decline in commodities is a charasteristic of the ending of a period of depression. McGraw-Hill's Business Week, however, says it is being recognized that it is not quite necessary to have a second flood of liquidation "to wash out the economic sins of the new era."

Bonds Hold Firm

The firm trend of bond prices was maintained for the third successive session today, though some selling developed in second-grade rails, that have shown a tendency to follow the trend of shares.

High-grade investment issues of domestic corporations were in demand and advanced fractionally. Treasury securities were dull and firm. Trading was confined principally to Liberty bonds. Foreign dollar bonds of European and Latin-American countries were irregularly higher.

Only a few of the second-grade railroad obligations that have rallied briskly in the last two sessions to lead the upturn, turned soft. Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s sold off about a point, and Nickel Plate 4½s drooped. Such issues as Atchison 4s, Boston & Maine 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s continued to improve.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We firmly believe that both the market and business have hit bottom. This is a strong statement, but there is every indication that it is a fact. The extent and size of the decline—a drop of 50 per cent, lasting 15 months—are as great as any previously recorded, and have placed the market in the strongest technical position it has occupied in years.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Values have finally asserted themselves and put to rout fear and despair. We predict a selectively rising market for common stocks.

Josephthal & Co., New York: It is too early to say whether the sharp rebound in the stock market indicates that the bottom of the bear market has been reached, but certainly there is enough evidence of the deflated condition of the stock market to justify conservative trading commitments during periods of market weakness.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: After the rally which is in progress at this writing has run its course, there will be further experiments on the short side by professional bear operators. But we think that any unsettlement caused by such operations will provide a buying opportunity.

Colwell & Co.: We would not care to chase stocks on a rally, preferring to make commitments on setbacks. It is our opinion that rare opportunities for long-pull purchases are now available. Present quotations have not only discounted dividend reductions, or possibly omissions in some instances, but also a poor first-quarter showing for 1931.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: We feel that the great majority of stocks are practically liquidated and intrinsically cheap, if one is willing to disregard immediate fluctuations. There has been buying of very excellent character for several days. We particularly favor investment purchases of selected New York City bank stocks at recent levels, an opportunity occurring only once or twice in a decade.

Otis & Co., New York: We are inclined to believe that the recovery will do considerably better than a minimum technical rally.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We continue to be very firmly of the opinion that whenever good stocks are weak and under pressure they should be bought.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that the worst has been seen and recommend the purchase of common stocks during periods of weakness.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: During the coming week stocks should be purchased now, to take advantage of the advance which will probably occur during the next 10 days.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: Aside from the lower priced issues, where floating supply of stocks is comparatively limited, the most attractive side of the market is, we think, to be found in the rail group.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We expect that today's short session will continue in the upward direction, but it is quite likely that there will be some testing of the market in the early trading next week.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 20	Last Dec. 19
31⅞	14¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1800	17	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
94	82½	5	Adams Ex pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
41½	10	..	Adv-Ru pf	800	13	10	10	13
156⅞	87½	3¶	Air Reduc	900	101½	100	100¾	101
36	7½	2½¶	Airway El	300	8	7⅞	8	8
2½	¼	..	Ajax Rubber	500	¼	¼	¼	⅜
9⅞	4½	..	Alaska Jun	5300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
15½	6	..	Albany PWP	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
35⅛	5⅝	..	Alleghany	5200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
107⅞	34	5½	Alleghany pf ww	300	45	45	45	..
99⅞	45	5½	Allegh pf xl	400	45	45	45	..
343	170¼	6§	Allied Chem	1400	188¾	187¾	188½	188⅛
68	31	3	Allis-Chal	1300	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36
42¼	11½	3	AL Port Cem	100	15	15	15	15
31⅛	16½	2	Amerada	1600	18	18	18	18
23½	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	200	18⅛	18½	18½	..
97⅞	45½	2†§	Am Bk Note	400	55	54⅞	55	..
21⅛	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	600	9⅞	9	9⅞	8¾
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	60	50	50	50	..
156½	104⅝	4¶	Am Can	8800	113⅝	112¼	112⅝	112⅞
150½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	144	144	144	..
82½	25⅛	6	Am Car & F	600	29½	28⅝	29½	28⅝
116	75	7	Am Car pf	200	80	79	79	80
69⅞	27	..	Am Chain	400	32	30⅝	32	30½
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
59½	17½	..	Am European	100	19½	19½	19½	..
101⅝	25	..	Am & FPw	9400	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	30⅛
101	75⅛	6	Am & FP 6	103	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	90½
111⅛	89	7	Am & FP 7	100	89	89	89	..
100¾	63½	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	68¼	68	68¼	66⅛
41⅞	26	3¶	Am Ice	400	26½	26	26	27¼
55⅞	16	2§	Am Int Corp	2100	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19
4	⅝	..	Am La Fr	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
105	19¾	2	Am Loco	2200	24⅜	23	24	23
14½	3	..	Am Mach & Met	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
51½	13⅛	3	Am Metals	700	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
119⅞	36⅛	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2500	42⅞	41⅞	42	41¼
39⅞	15⅛	1	Am Radiat	8000	17⅛	16½	16½	17
37	5⅛	..	Am Repub	200	6½	6½	6½	7
100⅞	29	2§	Am Roll Mill	700	32	31⅜	31⅜	32⅛
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	1400	58½	57⅛	58	..
3⅜	½	..	Am Ship	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
54½	35	5	Am Ship Blg	110	37½	37½	37½	37½
79½	39⅛	4	Am Smelt	6700	42¼	40½	42¼	42
22½	2½	..	Am Solvents	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
52¼	23½	3	Am Steel Fnd	200	26⅛	26	26	26
55½	36⅝	2	Am Stores	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
274¼	170⅜	9	Am Tel&Tel	4000	179½	178⅛	178⅝	177⅞
124⅞	47⅝	1¶	Am Wat W	2700	56⅜	54	55⅛	54
108⅛	98	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	98⅛
20⅛	5⅛	..	Am Wool	300	6	6	6	6⅛
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	800	19	18	19	18⅛
44⅜	15	3	Am Writ pf	100	15	15	15	17
53¼	20	3	Anac Wire	100	21	21	21	21
81½	25	7	Anaconda	24000	27⅝	26⅝	27	26¼
51¾	26⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	27⅜	27⅛	27½	26⅞
37⅛	10⅝	3	Andes Cop	600	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	400	67	66½	67	67¼
8⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅜	1½	..	Arm Ill B	600	2	2	2	2⅛
13¾	3½	..	Arnold Cons	500	4	4	4	3⅜
20⅛	4¾	..	Art Loom	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
28⅜	20⅝	1.60	Art Metals	600	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
46⅛	20	4	Asso Apparl	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	2300	23	22¼	22¼	..
242½	168	10	Atchison	1900	180	176¼	176¼	180⅛
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	100	103	103	103	102
175½	97	10	Atl Coast L	400	107¼	107	107	107¼
80⅞	36¼	1	Atl G&WI	700	37	34	34	..
51⅜	16⅝	1¶	Atl Refin	2000	19	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	90	98	98	98	98
37	8	1§	Atlas Stores	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
263¾	60⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	7200	109½	103¼	104¾	106½
9⅞	2⅝	..	Aviation	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	900	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
122⅜	55⅝	7	Balt & O	11400	71⅝	69	70	70⅞
84⅝	70¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	72½	71⅝	71⅝	71½
84½	52	3½	Bangor & A	100	55	55	55	56
20⅜	8	2	Barker Bros	70	9	9	9	8¼
91	58¼	6½	Barker Br pf	60	59	59	59	..
34	8⅜	2¶	Barnsdall A	1200	12¼	11⅛	12	10⅝
92	62	4	Beatrice	100	66	66	66	65½
70⅛	46¾	3§	Beechnut	200	50	50	50	49½
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
57⅞	14¼	2	Bendix	2700	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅜
56¼	30⅜	2	Best & Co	1200	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	35⅛
110¼	49⅛	6	Beth Steel	12500	53½	52⅜	53	53⅛
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	115	115	115	114
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2100	23	22¼	22¾	21⅞
90⅜	60⅛	3¶	Borden	2900	68¼	67½	68¼	68
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	3300	19⅜	19	19	19
25⅜	12⅛	..	Briggs	11100	17¼	16⅞	17	16½
35½	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
78⅜	57	4	Bkyn Man T	8500	61	59¼	60	59⅞
178¼	98⅛	5	Bkyn Un G	400	103¾	103	103	104¼
120	113½	7	Brown Sh pf	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	200	10	10	10	10
31⅞	11⅛	1	Bucyrus	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	24	24	24	24
16⅜	3⅞	1	Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	500	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
74	9⅞	..	Bullard	700	12⅜	12	12	13
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	400	11¼	11	11½	11
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	900	22½	21½	21½	22½
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
4¼	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
39⅜	10	..	Butterick	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
112⅝	33⅛	..	Byers	1600	42⅛	41¼	41	41
			—C—					
2½	⅝	..	Callahan	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
89⅞	28⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	32⅝
33⅜	7⅞	..	Calu & Hecla	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
75⅜	30½	5	Canada Dry	2000	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	34
65¼	56	3	Can South	50	58	58	58	58
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	1800	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	39½
34¼	18	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18½	18½	18½	18
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
96	80	4	Caro C&O	10	80	80	80	..
362⅜	83⅜	6	Case Thresh	4500	104	101¼	102⅜	102
132	114⅜	7	Case Th pf	20	115	115	115	..
79⅞	22	3	Caterpillar	1600	27½	27	27	26¼
75	24	..	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	25	24½	25	24
60	3	..	Celotex	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
84⅞	17¼	..	Celotex pf	100	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	20½	20½	20½	..
69⅞	51	7	Cent Rib pf	10	58½	58½	58½	..
65⅜	21	4	Cerro de P	1800	25	24	25	23½
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
45½	6¾	..	Cert-Teed pf	400	7	6¾	6¾	..
67⅞	14⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	1200	20	19¼	19⅞	20
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	1400	42¼	41¾	42	41⅝
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	1600	41	39⅝	39⅝	41
10⅜	½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	2000	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	2500	20½	19⅞	20½	19½
26⅜	4¼	..	Chi M&SP	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1300	10½	9¾	10	10½
89⅞	30⅜	4	Chi & NW	1500	35½	34¾	35½	34⅞
140¾	102⅛	7	Chi & NW pf	200	103	103	103	102⅛
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	1000	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅞
125⅛	45¼	7	Chi RI	800	54⅞	53½	54	53¾
110¾	92	7	Chi RI 7%	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
32	21½	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
32½	12	..	Chick Cot O	100	12½	12½	12½	12
67⅝	23⅝	2.40	Childs	1500	26	25⅛	26	25⅞
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	30	22	22	22	..
43	14⅛	1	Chrysler	3500	17¼	16¼	17	16½
13¼	2½	½	City Stores	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
42	20	3½	City Stor A	20	22	22	22	..
44½	17	2	Clark Equip	300	17½	17½	17	17⅞
191⅜	133¼	6	Cocoa Cola	2500	148½	146¼	147¾	147¾
52⅜	48½	3	Cocoa Cola A	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
35⅜	12	..	Collins&A	600	13⅛	13	13	13
77	18⅜	1	Colo F&I	1700	23¼	22⅞	23	22⅝
87	30⅜	2§	Colum Gas	5500	36	34¼	35⅛	33½
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	200	102	101⅞	102	102
199	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	1800	78⅜	77½	77½	77⅛
37⅜	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	2000	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅜
27½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	130	21¼	20½	21¼	20½
55	21¾	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	26½	26½	26½	..
38	14	1	Com Sol	1400	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	11000	8⅛	8	8	8
104¾	86½	5	Comwlth 6pf	300	92	91¾	91¾	91½
19¾	6¼	..	Congoleum	800	7¼	6⅞	7	6½
27⅜	11⅛	2	Con Film	500	12¼	12	12	12½
28¼	15	2	Con Film pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	9500	84⅞	84	84	84⅜
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101½
22½	5⅛	1.20	Container A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	7
52½	17⅜	..	Cont Bak A	500	20¼	20	20	20
7	2⅛	..	Cont Bak B	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
94⅞	65	8	Cont Bak pf	200	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	1400	48¾	48½	48⅝	49¼
37⅜	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	300	11	10½	10½	10⅞
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	1800	42½	42	42½	41
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	500	3⅛	3	3	3
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	1800	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9⅛
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	1400	11¼	10¼	11	10⅜
113⅞	68⅞	3¶	Corn Prod	2800	73	72½	72½	72
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	110	147¼	147	147	147¼
33	8	..	Coty	500	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
22	4½	1§	Crosley	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
93⅜	50½	5¶	Crucible	400	57	56¼	56¼	..
19½	3	..	Cuba Co	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
2⅛	¼	..	Cub Dom S	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
48	38⅞	4	Cudahy	400	40½	40	40	40
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	3000	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2¾
19¾	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	100	4	4	4	4
90½	35	3½§	Cutler	100	38	38	38	36½
			—D—					
43⅜	10	..	Davison	500	13½	13¼	13¼	..
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
181	131½	9	Del & Hud	600	138½	138	138½	138½
153	69½	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	83½	83½	83½	82
80	25⅛	..	Denv RG pf	100	30	30	30	25½
255¾	161	8	Det Edison	700	167¼	167	167¼	167¼
10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	800	9	8½	8¾	8⅜
30⅞	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	14	14	14	14¼
145¼	80½	4¶	Dupont	8500	88⅜	87¼	87⅜	87⅜
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
			—E—					
255¼	142⅛	5¶	East Kodak	2100	153¼	151½	151½	153¼
37¼	11⅝	3	Eaton Axle	1000	15⅛	14	14½	13¾
10⅞	2⅛	..	Eitingon	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	8500	54¾	55⅝	54	53¾
103½	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	10000	40½	39⅛	39⅞	39¼
112	99	7	Elec P&L pf	100	100	100	100	99⅛
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	51⅛	51	51	51
59⅝	37⅛	5	End John	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼
66	36⅞	1¶	Eng P S	100	42	42	42	42
63⅜	22⅛	..	Erie	1400	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞
67⅜	27	4	Erie 1pf	500	35½	35	35½	34⅞
27½	21⅜	1½	Ex Buffet	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
			—F—					
39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	4	4	4	..
27⅛	3	..	Fashion Pk	600	3¼	3	3¼	3
80	12⅜	..	Fash Park pf	70	14	14	14	14½
100½	85	7	Fed M&S pf	100	85	85	85	..
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1400	23⅞	21¾	23⅞	21¼
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	47⅛	46⅝	46½	46¾
33⅛	15⅜	1	Firestone	300	18¼	18	18¼	17⅛
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	600	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞
61⅝	39⅝	2½	First Nat St	300	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	42
5⅛	⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	400	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
21	1½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
52⅞	30	..	Florsheim S	500	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
104½	37½	2	Foster & Wh	2900	47⅛	46½	47	45¾
50	18¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	23⅛	23	23⅛	23
28⅜	3½	..	Foundation	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	3900	29	28½	28⅞	29
55½	24½	4¶	Freeport Tx	1300	31	30½	30½	30½
95½	80	6¶	Fuller pr pf	10	80	80	80	..
86	60	6	Fuller 2pf	10	60	60	60	..
			—G—					
11¾	2½	..	Gabriel A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
80	50	5	Gamewell	20	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
16⅛	3⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
105	74	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80	80	80	..
117⅞	56½	4¶	Gen Am Tk	7900	61⅞	60½	61½	60
71⅛	22⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	100	24½	24½	24½	24¾
38⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	450	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
34½	7⅜	..	Gen Cable	800	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
74⅜	14⅜	..	Gen Cable A	400	16	14	14	16
103⅜	48	7	Gen Cable pf	100	48	48	48	50
95⅜	42⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	19500	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
61⅛	44⅞	3	Gen Foods	3100	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞	49⅛
106⅝	35	6	Gen Gr er pf	300	47⅜	44⅞	47⅜	42¼
18⅜	4	.30	Gen G&E A	1500	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4½
122	80	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	80	80	80	..
59⅜	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	400	46	46	46	46
98⅜	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
54⅜	31⅛	3¶	Gen Motors	16300	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	34⅞
53⅞	12⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
42¼	13	..	Gen Pr Ink	500	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
21⅝	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
10	6⅛	..	Gen Theatre r	1300	8	7⅛	7⅞	8
108⅞	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	700	67½	67	67⅛	68⅛
115	100¼	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	109	109	109	110
19⅝	4⅛	..	Gen Realty	1900	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	5
100	56	6	Gen Realty pf ww	300	56	56	56	56
90	39⅝	4¶	Gen Refrac	100	42	42	42	42
106⅛	22	4	Gillette	5200	24⅜	23⅞	24	23
70⅞	56¼	..	Gillette pf	600	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	61⅝
20⅞	4⅞	..	Gimbel Br	2200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
53	7	..	Glidden	300	9	8¾	9	8⅞
105⅛	63⅛	7	Glidden ppf	90	73	65	73	65
19	3	..	Gobel (Adolph)	200	4	4	4	4
47⅞	29	2½	Gold Dust	3400	33⅜	32½	32¾	33
58⅛	15¼	..	Goodrich	2100	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	17¼
96⅞	75⅛	5	Goodyear	3700	50⅜	49½	50⅜	47⅞
28⅞	4⅛	..	Gotham Hos	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
15⅜	4	..	Gould Cp A	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
13⅝	3	..	Graham-P	4700	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
59⅞	12	2	Granby	800	15⅛	15	15	15
52	16	1¶	Grand Silver	300	20½	20	20	20
20⅞	10	..	Grand Union	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
41	31	3	Grand Un pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
50⅞	19⅛	3	Granite City	1000	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
43	27	1	Grant (WT)	900	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28⅛
103	51	5	Grt Nor pf	1500	60½	59⅛	60	60
25⅜	17½	.25	Grt Nor Ore	500	19	18⅛	19	..
34½	8	..	Grt W Sub	1300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
120	91¼	7	Grt W Sug pf	110	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
28	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	1800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
80	16½	..	Gulf Steel	300	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
			—H—					
23¼	7	..	Hahn Dept St	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
86½	55	6½	Hahn Dpt St	200	55	55	55	56
72¼	40	2	Harbison	200	41	41	41	41⅛
20	3	..	Hartman B	300	3½	3	3½	..
17⅜	2⅞	..	Hayes Body	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
31	14⅜	1.80	Hercules Mot	1000	15½	15	15	15
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	500	87⅜	87½	87⅜	86
108⅜	83½	4¶	Hershey pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	90½
108⅞	104⅛	6	Hershey ppf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
29	4	..	Houdaille B	600	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
116⅞	29¼	10¶	Houston Oil	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅞
11⅜	6⅜	..	Houston O n	900	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
62⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	6800	25	23¼	25	23
26⅝	7⅞	..	Hupp Motors	500	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
			—I—					
136¾	66¼	7	Ill Central	1100	69	67	67	69
17	2	..	Indian Refin	2200	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4¼	3⅛	..	Indian Re ct	300	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
124	31	..	Ind Rayon	100	52	52	52	54
239	147¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	600	176¾	174	174	178
98	58	4	Inland Steel	300	60½	60½	60½	60¼
30⅞	6⅜	..	Inspiration	1100	8¼	7⅝	8	7⅞
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	1100	29⅞	26¾	28¼	..
8½	3⅜	..	Int Agri	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
67¼	42¼	7	Int Agri ppf	600	48	47	48	..
197⅛	131	6§	Int Business	900	144⅛	142¾	144⅛	142¾
19⅝	8⅞	.25	Int Carrier	1300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
73⅝	50	4	Int Cement	2500	52⅛	50¼	51	52
14⅛	1¼	..	Int Combus	1100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
78	13	..	Int Comb pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	21⅜
115¾	46¾	2½	Int Harv	2600	50⅝	49⅝	50	50⅜
146½	135	7	Int Harv pf	100	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	135
54	18⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	600	22⅛	22	22¾	22⅞
92	52¼	4	Int Match pf	800	57⅛	56⅛	57	57
33	15	2	Int M Mar	200	16	16	16	16
14⅞	12¾	1	Int Nickel	14600	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
123	116	7	Int Nickel pf	100	116	116	116	..
31⅛	5½	..	Int P&P A	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22¾	4	..	Int P&P B	800	4	4	4	..
18	2	..	Int P&P C	1200	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
86	30	7	Int P&P pf	800	32	30	30	31
58¾	13	2½	Int Print Ink	200	13½	13½	13½	..
73⅞	36	5	Int Rys pf	400	46⅛	46	46	46⅛
45⅜	31	3	Int Salt	400	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛
62	49¼	3	Int Shoe	1000	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	49⅜
77⅜	21⅛	2	Int Tel & T	6100	22½	22¼	22⅜	22⅛
28⅞	11¼	1	Interlake	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
40	14⅝	2	Inter Dep St	500	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	16⅜
80	59	7	Int D S S&W	30	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	58⅜
32	12	2	Intertype	200	15	15	15	..
29	5⅛	..	Inv Equ	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—J—					
148¾	48¾	3	Johns Man	7800	58½	56	57	55
123½	118	7	Jones & L pf	80	119½	119½	119½	..
5½	¼	..	Jordan Mot	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—K—					
41½	14⅝	5	Kayser	1300	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
20½	15	1½	Kaufmn D St	200	15½	15	15	15½
6⅛	1¼	..	Kelly Spring	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
55	27	..	Kelly Spr 8%	70	29½	29½	29½	..
38⅞	18⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	500	21½	20¾	21½	21¼
26⅞	7⅜	..	Kelvinator	1700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
89	25	6¶	Kendall pf	20	29	29	29	25
62¾	20⅛	2	Kennecott	20100	21⅞	21½	21⅞	20⅞
8½	1	..	Kolster Rad	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
36¾	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	1100	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26½
115	104⅞	7	Kresge pf	30	105	105	105	..
9⅞	4⅜	..	Kresge DS	100	5	5	5	..
35⅜	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4900	c22½	22	22½	22½
48⅛	18	1	§Kroger	3100	20⅞	20	20	20½
			—L—					
42	11	1	Leh P Cem	200	14	13	14	..
17½	4¼	..	Leh V Coal	500	5	5	5	5
84⅞	40	3½	¶Leh Val RR	100	50	50	50	53½
97¼	53	3	Lehman	1700	56⅛	55⅜	56	55⅝
31½	10⅛	..	LibbeyOw	400	11⅞	11	11	11⅜
49¼	18½	..	LimaLoco	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
45⅜	28⅞	2.60	Link Belt	100	29	29	29	..
81⅞	39	4	Liquid Car	300	43	42½	43	43⅛
95¾	41¾	3	¶Loews pf	3500	48½	47½	47⅞	47⅝
112⅜	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	200	90	89⅞	90	..
6⅜	2½	..	Loft Inc	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅜	3⅛	..	Long Bell A	4400	4	4	4	..
70¼	40¼	2.60	¶Loose-Wiles	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
138½	85⅞	7	Louis & N	200	90	90	90	91
44⅞	9¼	..	Ludlum Stl	600	11¼	10¾	10¾	11¼
			—M—					
74	37	2	McCrory Str	70	39	37	38	..
97	78	6	McCrory pf	10	80½	80½	80½	..
89½	61	4	¶McKeesport	400	71½	71	71½	71½
20¼	6	..	McLellan	500	8	7	8	6⅞
88½	33⅜	6	Mack Trucks	1400	37½	36¾	37⅜	37
159¼	86	2	¶Macy	1400	95	92	92	96
15⅞	5	1	Madison Sq	500	5¾	5½	5½	5½
52½	19¼	3	Magma Cop	100	21	21	21	21¼
50	5¼	..	Manati pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	6	..	Mandel Bros	9200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	60	60	58	60	..
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	3300	36¾	34	35¼	34¼
24⅞	6⅛	1	Man Shirt	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
32½	17¾	1.20	Marine Mid	1000	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅝
30⅞	5⅛	..	Marmon	500	6	6	6	5⅞
48⅛	27⅞	2½	Marshall F	700	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28
51⅞	30¾	2	Math Alkali	600	34	33¼	34	33⅞
61⅞	27⅜	2§	May Dept S	1700	31⅛	30¾	30¾	30⅞
23	5	1	Maytag	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
40½	15	3	Maytag pf ww	100	15	15	15	15
81½	68	6	Maytag 1pf	100	68	68	68	..
37	9¾	..	Mex Seabd	600	11⅞	11¼	11½	12
33⅞	7	..	Miami Cop	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
77	38½	2½¶	Mich Steel	600	41	40¼	40¼	42¾
33	11	2	Mid Cont	1600	13¼	13	13	13⅛
53	15½	3	Midland St	100	21	21	21	21
28⅞	3¾	..	Min Moline	1300	5⅛	5	5	5¼
59½	41	4	Min & SSM ll	100	43	43	43	..
66⅝	14⅞	3	Mo K&T	1400	20⅛	19	19	20
108⅞	60	7	Mo K&T pf	100	70	70	70	69¾
98½	20⅜	..	Mo Pac	700	31½	29⅞	31½	28
145½	79	5	Mo Pac pf	500	89	88	88	89
40	9⅞	..	Mohawk	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
49⅞	16⅛	..	Mont Ward	8400	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝
2	½	.20	Mother Lode	200	½	½	½	..
81	25	2	Motor Prod	300	31	30	31	27½
34	14¼	3	Motor Wheel	2000	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
20⅜	6¼	..	Mullins Body	100	9	9	9	..
53½	25⅛	3¶	Munsing	200	29¼	28⅛	28½	28⅞
25¼	9	2a	Murray Body	1600	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
49½	34	2	Myers Bros	300	41	40	41	..
			—N—					
58½	21¼	4	Nash Mot	6500	27⅜	26½	26½	26⅞
20	2¼	..	Nat Bellas H	400	3⅛	3	3	3
26¼	6	1½	Nat Acme	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
93	68⅝	2.80¶	Nat Biscuit	1200	78⅜	78	78	78
83½	28	3¶	Nat Cash R	800	32⅝	31	32⅝	32¼
62	35	..	Nat Dairy	3800	39⅞	39⅛	39½	39⅞
24½	5	..	Nat Dept Sto	1000	5⅛	5	5	..
90	66	7	Nat Dept pf	30	66	66	66	66
58⅝	30	1	Nat Pw ¾ Lt	4500	35	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝
62¼	41	2	Nat Steel	1100	43	42½	42½	43
98⅜	35	5	Nat Surety	400	45	41¼	43¼	42½
32⅝	9	1	Nev Cons	7300	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅜
58	11¾	..	Newton Steel	100	13½	13½	16½	13⅛
47	22	3.66	NY Air Br	100	23	23	23	..
192¾	105⅛	8	NY Central	8600	118⅜	116	116	119
144	73¼	6	NY C&StL	100	76	76	76	80⅛
324	142½	5	NY&Harlem	10	175	175	175	178
128⅛	67⅝	6	NY NH&H	1400	78⅜	76⅞	76⅞	78⅜
17¼	3¾	..	NY Ont&W	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
33⅜	4⅛	..	Norf South	600	8⅛	7	8⅛	7
132⅞	57¼	10a	No Am	5500	64¾	64	64½	63½
105⅛	99⅞	6	No Am Ed pf	400	100⅞	100½	100⅞	..
15⅝	4⅛	..	No Am Aviat	2700	5	4⅝	5	4½
97	42⅝	5	No Pac	1200	51¾	50⅜	50⅜	50¼
			—O—					
32	16	2	Ohio Oil	300	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17⅛
34⅞	1½	..	Oliver Farm	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
90⅞	17¾	..	Oliver ppf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
46⅛	4½	..	Oliver cv pf	300	5⅛	5	5	5
8⅝	2⅝	..	Omnibus	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
80⅞	48¼	2½	Otis Elev	1800	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	54
38⅞	9⅛	..	Otis Steel	300	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
			—P—					
74⅞	40½	2	Pac Gas	600	45⅛	44¼	45⅛	45
107⅞	46	3	Pac Lighting	400	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	51
30	15	..	Pac Mills	50	16	16	16	..
23⅝	7¼	.60	Packard M	2000	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
67½	37	..	Pan-Am B	500	35	33	35	..
77¼	34⅞	4	Paramount	2500	39¾	38⅝	39	39⅛
4⅜	1¼	..	Park Utah	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
26⅛	3½	.60	Parmalee Tr	400	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
9	1⅝	..	Pathe Exch	200	2	2	2	2
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	..
12	2½	..	Penn Dix C	300	3	2⅞	3	3
80	29⅛	3	J C Penney	500	30⅞	30½	30½	30¼
86⅞	53	4	Penn RR	1800	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	59
9½	8½	..	Peoples Gas rts	1200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
27⅛	6	1.50	Petroleum	1000	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
44⅞	20	2	Phelps Dodge	600	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞
57⅞	50⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	100	52	52	52	52
25⅞	6½	..	Phila Read	700	8¼	8	8	8
44⅜	11½	2¶	Phillips Pet	2000	14	13½	13¾	13¾
3½	½	..	Pierce Oil	400	⅝	½	½	..
52	8	..	Pierce Oil pf	500	8	7⅞	8	8⅞
7⅛	1⅜	..	Pierce Pet	300	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
160⅛	115	7	Pitts Ft W pf	10	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
22⅞	14	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	600	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14½
24⅞	9⅛	..	Pitts United	100	12	12	12	11⅞
34⅞	11⅛	2	Poore & Co B	400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¼
103	32½	7	Post Tel pf	200	29⅛	28	28	30
54	11⅞	2¶	Prairie O&G	1500	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	13⅞
60	16⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	1500	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
16⅞	3⅛	..	Press Steel	600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
78⅞	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	200	63	63	63	63
40	11⅛	..	Prod & R pf	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛
123⅞	65	3.40	Pub Serv	1000	72⅞	72	72⅞	72
100	91⅝	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94
135⅛	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	300	129½	129⅛	129⅛	128¼
112	107⅛	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
89⅞	47⅛	4	Pullman	600	53	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
27⅞	7⅞	..	Pure Oil	1000	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅛
114⅛	90⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	100	95	95	95	92⅛
88⅞	36	4	Purity Bk	200	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40
			—R—					
69⅞	11⅜	..	Radio	10500	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
57	47	3.50	Radio pf A	200	47	47	47	47
85	33⅞	5	Radio pf B	600	36⅞	36½	36½	37
50	14⅜	..	Rad o-Keith	3500	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17
77	60	4	RR Secur	100	60	60	60	58
50⅞	16⅛	2.60	Raybestos	300	19½	19	19	19
46⅛	14⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	1500	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17
14⅞	7⅜	.80¶	Reo Motors	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
79⅛	11	..	Repub Stl	1500	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
95⅛	32	6	Repub Stl pf	800	33⅛	33	33	33⅛
34⅞	11	2	Rev Metal	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅜
29⅞	4⅛	..	Richfield Oil	1000	5⅛	5	5	5
23⅞	5	3¶	Rio Grande O	700	6⅛	6	6⅛	5⅞
48⅞	14⅜	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	17	17	17	17⅞
56⅛	37¼	1.87	Royal Dutch	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
			—S—					
122⅞	42	5	Safeway S	600	46	45½	45½	47⅞
57¼	19¼	2¶	St Joseph	600	22½	22¼	22½	21⅞
118⅞	43	8	St L & S F	1000	49	48⅛	48⅛	49⅜
101	62⅛	6	St L & S F pf	800	70	68	70	67⅞
76⅞	18	..	St L SW	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24
74⅜	45	1.40§	St L SW pf	100	40	40	40	30
31⅜	12¼	2	Savage A	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
12⅛	½	..	Seabd AL	300	¾	¾	¾	½
14¼	5½	1.20	Seagrave	100	5½	5½	5½	..
100⅝	45	2½§	Sears Roe	1600	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
23	2⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
3⅜	1	..	Seneca Cop	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅛	3⅛	..	Servel	400	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛
32⅜	9	..	Sharon	500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛
27⅞	11⅜	..	Sharp Dohme	200	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅞
52	20⅝	1¶	Shattuck	500	23	22⅞	22½	22⅝
25⅛	6⅛	..	Shell Union	1200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
108⅛	63⅞	5.50	Shell Un pf	500	66	65	65½	66
35	4⅛	..	Shubert Th	600	5	4½	5	5
34⅞	11	..	Simmons Pet	1000	16⅞	16	16	16⅛
32	9⅞	2¶	Sinclair	900	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
42	10⅛	2	Skelly Oil	900	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
8	1⅛	..	Snider	400	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
36⅞	9	..	Snider pf	100	8	8	8	8
118	94	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	300	94	92½	92½	..
72	40⅛	2	So Calif Ed	1000	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛
9	3½	..	So Dairies B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
127	88	6	So Pacific	2500	96	95	95⅜	95⅛
30⅞	10⅛	2	¶So PR Sug	900	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛
136⅞	47⅛	8	SoRailway	1800	59	55⅜	55⅜	57⅞
101	80	5	So Ry pf	200	82	82	82	82⅛
135⅞	60	4	So Ry M&O	200	72	71½	71½	..
115	108	7	Spalding pf	10	112	112	112	..
30½	8	1	Sparks With	500	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25	9⅜	.80	Spen Kellogg	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
36½	7⅜	..	Spicer Co	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛
52	4½	..	Spiegel May	100	7	7	7	6½
29⅛	14⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	3000	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
104	93½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	94½	94½	94½	..
129⅞	53⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	1500	60⅝	58½	58½	58½
15½	1⅞	..	Sta Inv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
106⅞	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	100	100	100	100
75	42¼	2.50	¶Sta Oil Cal	1500	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45⅜
49	14⅜	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
84⅞	43⅛	1	¶Sta Oil NJ	3900	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜	47⅝
40⅞	19⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2000	22⅛	21⅝	22	22
20½	2½	..	Sterling	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅞	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	6	6	6	6
48	30⅛	3	Ster cv pf	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
47	14⅜	..	St-Warner	600	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
113⅝	37½	4	Stone & Web	2500	44	42½	43⅝	43¼
47¼	18⅛	3	Studebaker	1200	22½	22	22⅜	22
1⅜	⅛	..	Sub Boat	100	¼	¼	¼	⅛
9⅞	1	..	Super Oil	300	1⅛	1	1	1
29⅞	6	..	Super Steel	100	7	7	7	7
17⅞	4	..	Symington A	400	5	4½	5½	4¼
			—T—					
26¼	15⅜	1.20¶	Telautograph	400	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	17
17	7⅜	1	Tenn Corp	100	9	9	9	8⅞
60⅞	28⅞	3	Tex Corp	3300	32	31½	31⅞	31⅞
67⅞	40⅜	4	Tex Gulf S	5800	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46⅞
14½	4⅞	..	Tex & P Coal	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
32⅝	10	..	Tex & P LT	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
26⅞	3⅜	..	Thermoid	300	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	5
15⅞	6	..	Third Ave	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
46⅜	25⅛	2	Third Nat Inv	100	18	18	18	18
39⅞	10	2.40	Thomp Prod	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
94⅞	73⅞	5	Tidewater pf	100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	75
17⅞	5	.60	Tidewat As	2400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
21⅞	8	.80	Timken-Det	100	9	9	9	..
89⅞	40⅛	3	Timken	2800	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	44⅛
25⅞	10⅛	1	Transamer	2800	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
20⅛	5⅞	..	Tri-Cont	3100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
28⅞	6½	1	Trans & W	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
96½	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	300	93	92⅞	92⅞	93
37½	20⅞	1.20§	Truscon S	100	23	23	23	23
			—U—					
138	49	5	Underwood	1000	54⅞	53⅞	54	52⅞
19¼	8⅞	..	Un Bag & P	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
106⅞	52½	2.60	Un Carbide	5100	58	56⅞	57	57⅛
50	20⅞	2§	Un Oil Cal	1000	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛
242¾	166⅛	10	Un Pacific	1400	180	179	179	179⅞
38½	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	24
17	17	..	Uni Am Bosch	100	17	17	17	..
77¾	41⅞	3	Uni Air T pf	1400	49⅞	49	49⅞	47⅞
84	14⅞	1⅞	Unit Carbon	2100	21½	20	21	19⅞
52	13⅞	.50	Unit Corp	1927	17⅛	16⅞	17	16⅞
53½	43⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	200	45⅛	45	45⅛	44⅞
56	38	7	Uni Dye pf	20	42	42	42	..
19⅞	2⅛	..	Uni El Coal	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
105	50⅛	4	Uni Fruit	4000	52⅛	50⅛	50⅞	52⅛
49⅞	24⅛	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	5100	27	26⅝	26⅞	27
37⅞	20⅛	2	Un Piece Dye	200	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
20⅝	7	..	US Dist	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
32⅞	7⅛	..	US & For Sec	1800	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞
101	73	6	US & For S pf	400	79	77⅞	77⅞	77
103	16⅛	3	US Freight	600	21	20⅛	20⅛	21
30⅞	5	..	US Hoffman	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
137⅞	50½	6¶	US Ind Alco	1800	59⅜	57⅞	58⅞	58
21⅛	5⅛	..	US Lea A	600	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
94	64¼	7	US Lea ppf	400	68⅛	68	68	..
78⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	1400	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27¼
21	15⅛	1.20	US P&Fd pf	200	18	18	18	..
75½	20	3	US Realty	200	28	27	28	26⅞
35	11	..	US Rubber	3700	14¼	13	13¾	13½
63⅞	19⅛	..	US Rub 1pf	2700	25	23	24	23⅞
36⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	1200	19⅞	19	19⅞	20
198⅜	134⅜	7	US Steel	5600	141½	140⅜	140⅜	140⅞
151¼	140	7	US Steel pf	500	141⅞	141¼	141⅞	140⅞
76	27	8	Univ Pict pf	20	30	30	30	30
45⅜	19¼	2b	Util P&Lt A	1700	22	21½	22	22
			—V—					
143¼	44⅜	3	Vanadium	30700	56⅝	54¾	55⅛	55¾
8⅞	1⅝	..	Va-C Chem	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
34⅛	9¾	..	Va-C Ch 6%	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
107½	101	6	Va El&P pf	50	102½	102½	102½	..
156	36⅛	4	Vulcan	170	44⅞	43⅞	44	43¾
			—W—					
67⅞	11¼	..	Wabash	2300	18¼	17	17⅞	17⅜
89¼	39	5	Wabash pf A	600	44¼	44	44¼	44
31⅜	21⅞	1.50	Waldorf	1200	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23¼
42⅞	10⅝	2	Walworth	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
54	13	..	Ward Bk A	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
15⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	1300	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
30⅛	9⅜	..	Warner Br A	370	15⅝	15	15⅛	14⅝
70⅛	31	2.20	Warner Br pf	100	37	37	37	..
63½	26⅞	3	Warren Br	300	30⅞	30	30	30½
112½	102	7	W Pen E 7%	10	104	104	104	103½
118½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	50	114⅞	114⅛	114⅞	114⅛
24⅛	4½	..	Wn Dairy B	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
36	10	..	Wn Md	2300	14⅛	14	14	14½
53½	23⅛	..	Wn Pac pf	400	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛
219⅜	123	8	Wn Union	200	129½	127½	129½	126¼
52	31⅛	2	Westg A B	400	32⅜	32½	32½	32⅜
201⅛	89¼	5	Westg Elec	8500	96⅞	95⅛	95½	96⅛
59⅛	18	2	Westvaco	900	20	18	18½	..
43	21	2	White Mot	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
13⅞	2⅛	..	Whi Sew M	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21	6⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	500	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6
11	3⅜	..	Willys-Over	200	5	5	5	4⅞
13	4⅜	..	Wilson A	100	5	5	5	..
54⅞	35	3.5	Wilson pf	100	38	38	38	37½
72⅞	51½	2.40	Woolworth	3500	57	55⅝	55⅞	56⅛
160	47	..	Wor Pump	2000	64¼	63	63⅞	62
59⅛	11	..	Wright	60	11	11	11	..
81	65	4	Wrigley	100	66	66	66	66
			—Y—					
32⅞	8⅛	..	Yel Truck	2100	10¼	9⅞	10	10
47	19	3	Young S&W	500	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
			—Z—					
16⅜	2⅛	..	Zenith Radio	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 20	Last Dec. 19
40	Am Found	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅜
80	Am Brit 1st	50	49⅞	50	..
100	Am Pneu	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
300	Am Pneu pf	7⅛	7½	7½	7⅜
50	Am Pneu 1pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	37½
23	Am T&T	179⅝	177⅞	179⅝	179
30	Amoskeag	5	5	5	..
100	Avia. Sec	2¼	2¼	2¼	3⅛
50	Big Sanf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
160	Bos El	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69
45	Bos El 1 pf	103	101	103	..
10	Bos El 2 pf	92	92	92	90
70	Bos & Alb	175	175	175	175
20	B&M pf	98	98	98	98⅛
50	B&M A sta	57½	57	57	59
10	B&M D sta	127	127	127	..
20	Brown pf	50	50	50	..
100	East SS	18⅛	17	17	19½
10	E G&Fuel	18	18	18	18
10	Economy	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
18	Edison Elec	242	241	242	241
300	First Nat S	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	42⅛
20	Galv H pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
100	Gen Capital	30	29	29	29
106	Gen Elec Sp	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	..
20	Hathaway pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
500	Helvetia	15	15	15	..
330	Mass Util	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
70	Nash	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	26⅞
100	Nat Ser	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
45	NE Tel	130	129	130	129
100	No Butte	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
40	Pac Mills	15½	15	15½	15
35	Pub Util	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
300	Quincy Min	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½
373	Shannon	10	10	10	..
65	Shawmut	12⅝	12½	12½	12¼
90	Stone&Webster	43½	43⅛	43½	..
30	Sull Mach	24	24	24	25¼
20	Swift & Co	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅜
15	Un Twist D	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
162	Uni Found	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
45	Uni Shoe	52¼	51½	52	52
20	US&El Pow	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
25	US&Over	11	11	11	..
25	Util Hyd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Walth'm pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
55	Walth'm ppf	84	84	84	89⅞
	BONDS				
10000	E Mass 4½s	22	22	22	..
5000	Mas G 4½s '31	100	100	100	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	101⅞

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	31⅝c	31⅝c
Bar silver in London	14⅝d	14⅝d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$75,000,000	$1,150,000,000
Year ago today	77,000,000	1,127,000,000
Balances	36,000,000	96,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	172,000,000
Exchgs for week	455,000,000	7,078,000,000
Balas for week	225,000,000	867,000,000
F. R. bank credit	34,921,771	82,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 5/16	$4.85 5/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397½	.1397½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2385½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1409¾	.1409¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2674½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129⅝	.013
Holland—florin	.4027	.4027	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2674½	.268
Poland—sloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1065	.1064	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1942	.1941¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2725	.2725	..
Shanghai—tael	.3512½	.3512½	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4969	.4966	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3291	.3301	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.0975	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2975	.2960	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7350	.7350	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; utilities in demand.

Bonds: Firm; second-grade rails mixed.

Curb: Steady; leaders fluctuate narrowly.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; principal Europeans sag.

Cotton: Higher; week-end covering.

Sugar: Easier; poor spot demand.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	119.7	93.2	157.3	122.2
Previous day	119.8	94.4	156.3	122.2
Week ago	117.4	90.8	150.9	119.1
Month ago	132.1	102.5	172.0	134.5
Year ago	163.0	129.5	195.0	163.2
Two years ago	193.4	130.0	187.4	185.3
Three years ago, weekly average	146.0	123.1	127.1	139.1
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	86.1	102.0	97.9	95.4
Previous day	85.7	100.8	97.7	94.8
Week ago	85.5	97.7	97.0	93.4
Month ago	90.2	104.5	99.7	98.0
Year ago	91.8	104.7	98.4	98.3
Two years ago	94.6	104.7	99.3	99.5
Three years ago, weekly average	97.0	109.1	100.5	102.2
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	93.0	93.3

DIVIDENDS

Pittsburgh Steel Foundries Company declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 9. In the previous quarter an extra of 25 cents was paid.

Gray Telephone Pay Station declared an extra dividend of 75 cents, and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of $1, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Distributors Group, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. This places the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with 50 cents previously.

United Piece Dye Works declared four regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each, payable Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, to stock of record Jan. 15, April 15, July 15 and Oct. 15, respectively.

United States Lines, Inc., declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents on the preference, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Newton Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Eaton Axle & Spring declared the quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. This reduces the annual rate on the common to $1.60 from $3.

North American Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Security Trust Company of Lynn, Mass., has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 22.

Canadian Bronze Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Alliance Realty Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Southern Canada Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Power Corporation of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Ann Arbor Railroad declared a dividend of $27 on the common and a dividend of $5 on the preferred, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 29. In June the company paid an initial dividend of $6 on the common and $5 on the preferred. The company states the dividend is being paid out of the surplus.

Bloomingdale Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

John B. Stetson Company declared a dividend of $1.50 on the common for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1930, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1. A year ago a dividend of $3.75 was declared on the common. Dividend of $1.50 brings payments for the year to $4, compared with $6.25 in 1929.

International Carriers, Ltd., declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26. A similar payment was made July 1, 1930.

Cudahy Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

National Cash Register Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the class A, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30. A dividend of $1.50 was declared for the year on the class B stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 31.

ORDERS 40 LOCOMOTIVES

The New York Central has ordered 40 locomotives from the American Locomotive Company and 10 from Lima Locomotive. The total value is $3,000,000.

SEVERAL LEADING BANK STOCKS HAVE ATTRACTIVE YIELD

At the low prices recently prevailing several leading New York and Boston bank stocks yielded 5 per cent or better, a very rare occurrence in modern banking history. Higher yields were common in 1921, but were not available in many cases in 1914 and 1907.

The following table shows the decline of certain leading New York and Boston bank stocks from the highs of last year to the recent lows, and also compares yields at these low prices with the highest yields (accompanying lowest prices) of 1921:

	Rec. low	1929 high	Div.	Recent yield	Yield 1921
Bankers Trust	89⅛	248	$3	3.35%	7.94%
Chase Nat'l	75	280	4	5.33	6.27
Corn Ex. Bk.	98	448	4	4.08	7.80
Empire Trust	40	125	3.20	8.00	5.78
Guaranty Tr.	395	1195	20	5.06	10.81
Irving Trust	28⅞	97	1.60	5.57	7.18
Nat. City Bk.	80	583	4	5.00	8.73
Fst N Bk Bos	65	214	3.20	4.92	6.20
Nat Shaw Bk.	58	122	3	5.17	6.38
N Y Trust Co.	135	480	5	3.70	8.07
Bk of Am'rica	53	285	4.50	8.49	7.97
Manhattan Co	64	272	4	6.25	3.24
Average yld	..	..	..	5.41	6.88

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
250	Adams Roy	4	4	4	4
300	Allied Motor	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Am Equities	5	5	5	4⅛
50	Am Radio & T	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
250	Art Metal Wks	4	3¾	4	4
100	Assoc T&T	68	67	68	67
1400	As Tel Util	19⅛	18¾	19	19
600	Bastian-Bless	22⅞	21	22½	22
50	Burnham Trad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2350	Butler Bros	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅜
250	Ceco Mfg	3	2½	3	1¾
1600	Cent Pb Svc A	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛
1000	Cent & S W Util	16	15⅛	16	15⅜
225	Common Edison	221	220	221	221
100	Com Wat Serv	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2650	Cont Chgo	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
5000	Cord Corp	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2150	El House Ut	25	23	25	23⅞
2400	Gleaner C Har	6¾	6	6⅝	5⅞
100	Grt Lakes Air	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
200	Hormell & Co	27	25½	27	25½
150	Inland Util	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅛
31600	Insull Ut Inv	31¼	29¼	30⅞	30½
50	Kalamazoo Stove	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
900	Kellogg Switch	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
250	Keystone Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Libby, McNeil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
1600	Lion Oil	6	5¾	5¾	6
750	Manh Dearborn	18¾	17⅞	18	18
1300	Mer & Mfr "A"	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18
26300	Mid Utilities	17¾	16⅞	17¾	17⅞
100	Mid Ut pf	98	97	98	97
300	Mo-Kan Pipe	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
100	Morgan Lith	4	4	4	4⅜
50	Nat Ed Pwr A	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
450	Nat Sec Inv	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
300	No Am Car	27¾	27	27¾	27
300	N A Lt & Pwr	61	60¼	61	61
10	Pac Pub Serv A	21¼	21¼	21¼	24½
50	Q R S DeVry	3	3	3	..
50	Rollins Hos pf	27½	27½	27½	28
50	Ross Gear	21½	21½	21½	21¾
150	Sally Frocks	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
600	Sangamo Elec	26	24	26	28⅜
800	Seab Ut Shares	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
300	St Dredge cv pf	14½	14	14	14
550	Swift & Co	27½	27¼	27⅜	27½
650	Swift Int'l	33¼	32¼	33	32½
1500	U S Gypsum	36	35	35½	35⅛
600	U S Radio	14½	13½	14	13⅝
200	Utah Radio	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
350	Util & Ind	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
400	Ut & Ind pf	15½	15	15½	15½
150	Vortex Mfg A	26	25¾	26	26
650	Wahl Co	2⅛	2	2⅛	2

Total sales 184,800.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	9.61b	9.75	9.74	9.75	9.63
January	9.55	9.70	9.54	9.70	9.60
March	9.87	10.06	9.87	10.03	9.91
May	10.20	10.33	10.20	10.30	10.20
July	10.42	10.55	10.42	10.53	10.45
October	10.62	10.72	10.59	10.69	10.61

Spots 9.85, up 10 points. b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	9.68b	9.69	9.56	9.72b	9.74
January	9.72b	9.79	9.67	9.79	9.70
March	9.97	10.05	9.91	10.05	9.95
May	10.22	10.33	10.17	10.32	10.22
July	10.45	10.55	10.40	10.53	10.43
October	10.61	10.70	10.58	10.70	10.61

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.15	5.15	5.13	5.13	5.13
January	5.14	5.17	5.13	5.13	5.11
March	5.23	5.26	5.22	5.23	5.20
May	5.34	5.38	5.33	5.34	5.32
July	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.46	5.43
October	5.57	5.62	5.57	5.53	5.55

Spots 5.31, down 1 point. Tone at close quiet. Sales 2000; (American) 900.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1930	1929
Nov gross	$1,275,201	$1,707,893
Net after taxes	284,924	428,893
11 mos gross	17,946,106	20,349,146
Net after taxes	4,664,138	5,806,433

ENGINEERING CONTRACTS UP

Engineering contracts awarded throughout the country in the past week recorded gains in every branch of engineering except industrial buildings, Engineering News Record reports. Advancing to $55,433,000 for the period, lettings compared with a total of $47,222,000 in the preceding week and $48,841,000 in the corresponding week last year.

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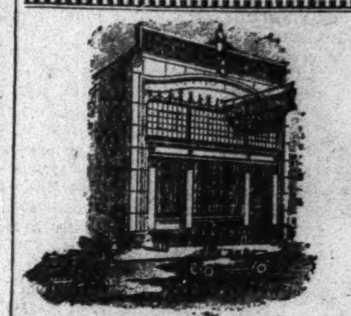

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Full Information on Request

Our December Investment Review
summarizes the Stock and Bond Markets and analyzes the following stocks:

Mack Truck
Union Pacific
Sears Roebuck

A copy will be sent on request.

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 187

A quarterly dividend of $3.40 per share has been declared, payable February 2, 1931, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1931.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 18, 1930.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 81

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable December 31, 1930, to preferred stockholders of record December 20. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Buying of Steel, and Upturn in Stocks Reflect Better Sentiment

A definite improvement in business sentiment in the United States has made itself felt this week.

Confidence is reflected in a growing disposition on the part of consumers of steel to order ahead, and in an upward spurt in prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Business statistics generally show little change from a week ago. Attention is centering on inventories as the year draws near its close. Ford plants in Canada have closed for an inventory period extending to Jan. 5. In merchandising fields the desire to keep inventories low has hindered buying to some extent. It is expected, however, that the New Year will find stocks on hand substantially reduced from the levels of a year ago.

Copper has been in small domestic demand. Buying of the metal for foreign account, however, has been fair. The export price was reduced this week to 10.30 cents to correspond with a domestic quotation of 10 cents a pound.

Wheat prices were under pressure at Chicago, the July delivery breaking to the lowest level since 1901.

New Low for Silver

Silver touched a new all-time low at 31¼ cents a pound, afterward recovering somewhat from that level. The sharp decline in the price of silver has had serious effect upon the purchasing power of Far Eastern countries, and is considered an important factor in the current worldwide economic problem.

The Commerce Department's report for the week ended Dec. 13 showed volume of trade, as reflected in check payments, as lower than in either the preceding week or the like period of 1929.

Other indicators of improvement in trade are the bank clearings and carloadings reports. Bank clearings this week showed a gain of about 30 per cent over last week, while carloadings in the latest reported week also gained over the previous week.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $30,167,000, compared with $21,412,000 last week, and $227,479,000 in the corresponding week of 1929.

Reports From Other Countries

South American reports to the United States Department of Commerce state that business in Argentina and Brazil continues dull.

The improvement in world prices on cereals was a favorable influence on business sentiment in Argentina, and ocean freight cargo engaged for December and January showed a considerable gain over that of the similar months of last year.

The outlook for the Argentine live stock business is considered good, due to favorable weather and sustained prices for meat.

Trade in Australia continued to reflect uncertainty. Holiday sales have been small despite reductions in prices of merchandise.

From China come reports of a better outlook for business. This evidently is due chiefly to growing confidence in the government. Actual volume of goods changing hands in that country is reported small.

German business circles are expecting a difficult period for the next few months. The Commerce Department points out, that the actual decline of production and consumption is not seriously greater than in other periods of recession, but that the greater participation by the public in discussion of economic problems has served to emphasize business difficulties in that country.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market executed a sudden about-face at midweek and advanced vigorously from a new low level for the year to a level nearly 11 points higher. This steep ascent was accomplished in one session, Wednesday. The upward trend continued, though, with less vigor, through Thursday and Friday. Railroad shares were in good demand in the late trading this week, and many of them moved substantially higher. Brokers' loans figures showed a decline of $91,000,000, the twelfth consecutive weekly reduction.

Stock prices at London began the week uncertainly, influenced by early discouraging reports from New York. Later Wall Street advices aided the London market, however, and international issues were well bought. Trading toward the end of the week was quiet.

Except for a short period when the influence of a rising New York stock market was felt, the Paris Bourse witnessed declining prices this week. Political uncertainty was an important factor in the decline.

Most of the week on the Berlin Boerse was given over to liquidation. Here, too, the effects of the Wall Street rise were only temporarily in evidence.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE SMALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sales were small this week in the local cloth market. Business in fine goods has been largely confined to small lots of the wider sateens and twills in the vicinity of the 46x112 constructions. Pongees, lawns and voiles have been inactive.

Print cloth constructions sold in a fair way. Marquisettes met with some little demand.

Sateens are now quoted at 6⅞ cents for the 4:70s, and 7¾ cents for the 4:37s. Print cloth prices follow: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4⅝c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4s, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅝c.

COPENHAGEN ARRANGES FOR A $15,000,000 LOAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The Copenhagen municipality has decided to borrow 60,000,000 kroner ($15,000,000) partly for the redemption of a dollar loan falling due, and partly for large extensions of electricity works and other municipal institutions.

Half of this loan has already been placed through the Landmands Bank, Copenhagen, with a combine of Swedish banks. It will be issued at 96 per cent, interest being at 4½ per cent and it is to be repaid on the annuity plan in the course of 40 years. The second loan, an internal loan, is for the same amount, at 4½ per cent to be redeemed within 30 years, with 1-30th part per annum.

This loan, however, will not materialize till some time next year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	75	70¾
Alleghany 5s rct	72½	68¼
Alleghany 5s '49	72¼	71½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102½	102½
Am For Pow 5s	79	78¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	98	97¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	89	88½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	124½	124⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	104¾	104¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	55	55
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	67⅞	67
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	86
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75	74
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	112½	112
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93	92
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81	80⅞
B&O 4½s '33	99½	99½
B&O 4½s cv	93½	93
B&O 5s series D	100⅜	100⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Boston & Me 5s '55	98½	97½
Boston & Me 5s '67	67½	67½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	97½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106	105
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	117	117
Buff R & P 4½s '57	85¾	85¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	103	103
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
CalPack 5s	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	98	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	115½	115½
Can North sf 7s '40	111	110¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	28½	28½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97	96½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103	102¼
Ches & O 4½s B	99⅞	99⅞
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	96	96
Chi& Erie 1st 5s '82	34	34
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64⅞	64½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	29	28⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	70½	70
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	88	87¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	105⅝	105⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s A	90	90
Chile Copper 5s '47	88	88
Childs 5s	79½	79½
Cin Term 4½s	101¾	101¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94¼	94¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	16	16
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	49⅞	49⅞
Com Inv Trush 5½s '49	93½	93½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	62	62
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	96	96
Suba RR 6s '36	62¼	62¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99	99
Dne & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '40	104⅜	104⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	81	81
Erie 5s '67	80½	80½
Erie gen lien	71½	71¼
Erie gen '75s	80½	80
Gen Baking 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	91	91
Goodrich 6s	67½	67½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101	101¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109½
Great Northern 1st	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56½	56½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	73¾	72¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	96
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	89	87½
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	69	68¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	95
Int Paper 6s '55	60¼	60
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	69¼	68½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	80¾	80
Int Tel & Tel 5s	77½	76
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	79
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93¼	93¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	51	50
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95½	95½
Loews Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97½
Louis Ark 5s	58	58
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27½	27½
Manila Sol 4s '59	72¼	72¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	89¼
Meade 5s ww	90	90
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	89	89
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	68⅞	68⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	92	92
Mo Pac 5s H	94	94
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	84	84
Montreal Tram col 6s '41	98¾	98⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98⅛	98
Nat Rad 6½s '47	14½	14½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	84½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99¾	99¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88½	88
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	69	69
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92	92
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113¼	113¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	106
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	94
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79	77¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	99
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	97½	97½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111¼	111⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50	48¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105⅛	105¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	92	90
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	75	71
Paramount Pub 5½s	83½	82¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90⅞	90⅛
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	50	50
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn RR 4½s D	97	96⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99	99
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101¼	101
Penn RR 5s '64	103¼	102¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109	107
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	108
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	75	75
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	74½	73
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	107	107
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '72	99¼	99½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 A	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107¼	107¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	57	56½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	102
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37 chase ct	9⅛	9
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90	89¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	89	79¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	100⅜	100
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	99⅝	99⅝
Revere Cop & B 6s	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84½	84¼
Richfield Oil 6s	53	51¾
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	95	95
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	83	83
Rock I Rr&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98	97⅛
StL & SF 4s A '50	85	84¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	79½	78¼
StL & SF 5s B '50	99⅞	99⅞
StL & SF gen 6s '31	100¾	100¾
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85	85
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	105
Seabd AL gold 4s st 50	42½	42½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	16½	16½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16½	16
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9¾	9½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	9⅞	9⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	80	80
Shell Union 5s ct ww	81	80
Shubert Theater 6s '42	20	18⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	70¾	70¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92⅞	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	80	80
Solvay 5s	96½	96½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100	100
So Pacific col 4s '49	90⅜	90¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94¼
So Pacific 4½s '68	95⅝	95⅝
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	92	92
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99½	99½
So Ry gen 4s '56	85	84⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	104⅜	104¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	109¼	108¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115	112½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104⅛
So Bell Tel 5s	103⅞	103⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	98
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	64½	64½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅞	105
Tenn Cen 6s	89¾	88
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101	101
Texas Corp 5s '44	100½	100
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	97⅛	97⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅞	109⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	92	91¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	99½
US Rubber 5s '47	70¾	69½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98¼	98
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	67	64½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40½	40½
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅞	102⅜
Wabash 4½s '78	82	82
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101½	101½
Wabash 5s B '76	91½	87¾
Wabash 5½s '75	91½	91½
Wabash 5s D	88⅞	88
Warner 6s ww	95	95
Warner Bros Pict 6s	70	65
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102¼	102¼
West Shore 4s 2361	89⅞	89
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¾	76
Western Maryland 5½s '77	93¾	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	90¼	90¼
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	102
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Western Un 5s '60	102¼	102¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	87	87
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	98⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	6⅛	6⅛
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	41	40
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	91	91
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	98½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	50	50
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	101½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec20	Last Dec19
3½s '47	101.27	101.29	101.27	101.29	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.31	102.28	102.31	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.19	103.15	103.18	103.20
US 3⅜s '43	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	
US 3⅜s '47	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.17
US 3⅜s '56	106.12	106.12	106.12	106.12	106.14
US 4s '54	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.12	108.11
US 4¼s '52	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	49	49
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	48¾	48⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	57	57
Antioquia 7s D '45	56	55¼
Antioquia III	48½	48½
Antwerp 5s '58	97½	97½
Argentine 5½s '62	84½	84½
Argentine Gov 6s ct '59	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91½	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91½	90⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90⅞	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91	90¾
Australia 4½s '57	70	69½
Australia 5s '55	75¼	75
Australia 5s '57	76	75
Austria 7s ct '43	89	88½
Austria (Gov 7s '43	104½	104
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99¼	99¼
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	92⅜	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅛	111⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅞	107⅛
Berlin 6s '58	70⅛	69⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	75	75
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72	71
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	70½	69
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	72	71
Berlin Elec 6s	66¾	65½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	43	42
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	48	45½
Bolivia (Rep) '69	38¼	37
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	55⅛	55
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	56½	56½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	56⅛	56
Brisbane 6s '?as	79	79
Brisbane 5s '57	65	65
Brisbane 5s '58	65	64¾
Budapest (City) 6s 62	65½	65⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61	69½	68
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	95	95
Bulgaria 7s '67	64¾	64¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61½	61½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	65⅛	65⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	76⅞	76⅜
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	82	80⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	73¾	70¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	76⅞	74⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	75⅛	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	73¾	73¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	75⅛	74
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	58	56⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	58	57¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	97¾	97⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	70	70
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98¼	97½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109⅜
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	104⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅛	96½
Dresdent 7s '45	81	81
Due Power 6s '66	103¾	102½
Dutch El 5½s Nov. '53	102¼	102¼
Dutch El 6s '47	102¼	102⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	78½	78
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	85
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	95
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105¼	105⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	84⅞	84⅝
German 7s '49	101⅛	101
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	81	80
Germ Gen Ag Bk 6s July '60	69¼	69¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	69¾	69¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '53 rcts	68	66¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	86	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	71¼	70¾
Graz 8s '54	98½	98⅛
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82⅛
Helingfors 6½s	82	82
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83	83
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Useder Steel 6s '48	78⅛	75
Italian Credit Con 7s A 537	90	90
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	86	84
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	79½	79
Italy (King) 7s '51	92¼	92
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	92½	92
Jap (Im Gov 2d 4s '31	97⅞	97¾
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	102½	102¼
Jap (Im Gov 5½s	92	91¾
Karstadt 6s '43	62¼	62½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91¼	91⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	48	48
Mex 4s small A '04	9	9
Mex 4s small A '10	8⅞	8⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	75	74½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	89¼	89¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	89	89
New South Wales 5s '57	68	68
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82½
Nor. Bk '70	100½	100½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100	99⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	105	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¾	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	97⅛	96⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	64	63
Nuremberg 6s '52	87	87
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	101¼	101¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅞	106½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	101¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	45	45
Peru 6s '60	40	39
Peru 6s '61	39	38⅛
Peru 7s '59	52½	51½
Poland 6s '40	62½	62½
Poland 7s '47	72	72
Prussia 6s	69⅝	69
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	104
Prussia 6½s	75	75
Queensland (State) 6s '47	78	78
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	81½	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82½	78
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	77	74¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	50	49⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	41½	40
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	50⅛	50⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	79½	79½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77¼	76¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Royal Dutch 4s ww	87	86½
Rumania 7s	74⅞	74¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	85	85
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	83	82
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	60	60
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	68	68
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	87¾	87¾
Sao Paulo (State) '40	70	70
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	77½	77½
Saxon State 6½s '46	76	76
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106¾	106¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79	77½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91½	91½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	74⅛	74
Siemens 7s '35	99	99
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	62½	62
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	52	52
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104¾	104¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¼	104⅞
Toho El Pow 6s '32	96¼	96¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	93¼	93
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89	89
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	82½	82⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	90	90
Tyrol 7½s '55	95	95
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98	97¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	70⅞	70⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	70½	70½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	75½	75½
Vienna 6s '52	84¼	84
Veniz 7s	94½	92¾
Warsaw 7s '58	54¼	52⅛
Westphalia El 6s '53	66¼	65¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95½	95

REPUBLIC STEEL SITUATION

Reports from Youngstown today said a plan for a reorganization of Republic Steel Corporation's executive staff by appointing Isaac M. Scott, former head of Wheeling Steel, to the presidency or another high position had been temporarily abandoned. As president, Mr. Scott would have shared responsibility with Tom M. Girdler. There has been no successor to the late Elmer C. McCleary, the corporation's first president, and Mr. Girdler has the duties of that office as well as the chairmanship. It was said Mr. Scott had permanently retired from the steel industry.

CHICAGO BANK OF COMMERCE

CHICAGO—The directors of the Chicago Bank of Commerce voted to recommend change in par to $50 from $100. If the plan is adopted, a cash distribution of $80 a share will be made on or about Feb. 1. After the distribution, the bank will have capital stock of $1,500,000, surplus of $750,000 and contingent fund and profits in excess of $350,000.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

Cuban-American Sugar Company loss for the year ended Sept. 30 of $2,034,004 after interest, depreciation, etc., compares with net after interest, depreciation and federal taxes of $1,304,356, equal after annual dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to 65 cents a share (par $10) on 1,000,000 shares of common in the preceding year.

Northern States Power Has 20 Years of Rising Earnings

Big Utility System Operating Successfully in Northwest Under Byllesby Management—Expansion Continuing in 1930—Assets Now $250,000,000

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 92

There are not many concerns which can point to 20 consecutive years of increases in both gross and net earnings or to a 100 per cent increase in net income in the last five years. Such showing is made by Northern States Power Company (of Delaware.)

Incorporated in December, 1909 this company has expanded steadily with the growth of the territory which it has served for two decades, and today it is a utility system with assets of close to $250,000,000 operating in the six states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois and serving some 600 communities with electricity, gas, steam heat, street railway transportation, telephone and water needs.

Aggregate population in the territory covered is about 1,500,000. Cities served include Minneapolis, St. Paul, Stillwater, St. Cloud, Faribault, Grand Forks, Sioux Falls, Fargo and the zinc mining district in and around Galena and Platteville, Ill.

Controlled by the Standard Gas & Electric Company, it is in its own right a holding company controlling a wide system of utilities under the management of Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation which has maintained a high degree of operating efficiency.

Important expansion of its facilities took place in 1917 when four companies were absorbed in southwestern Minnesota, in 1920 when properties which later became the Northern States Power Company of New Jersey were bought, in 1923 with the absorption of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company, in 1924 when six utilities in Minnesota were taken over, in 1926 with the purchase of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, South St. Paul Gas & Electric Company, and St. Croix Power Company, and control of the Chippewa Power Company, and in 1927 acquisition of the Minnesota Power Company.

Efficiency Is Rising

Other important subsidiaries are Interstate Light & Power Company (Delaware), Interstate Light & Power Company (Wisconsin), Minneapolis General Electric Company, Northern States Securities Corporation, Red River Power Company and Union Light, Heat & Power Company.

A fair idea of the size of the Northern States System can be gained from a glance at its physical equipment. As of Dec. 31, 1929, it owned 28 hydro-electric generating stations with total installed capacity of 139,650 kilowatts, 22 steam stations with aggregate capacity of 231,110 kilowatts, 3915 miles of transmission lines and 4893 miles of local distributing lines.

The system's daily manufacturing capacity of gas is 21,961,000 cubic feet.

The company has spent large sums yearly for additions and improvements to property, increasing economy of production and distribution. In 1929 the budget for this purpose was $6,187,500 and this year $12,650,000. With additions to generating capacity this year in North Dakota and Wisconsin, and the large Riverside steam installation in Minneapolis, Northern States will have a total installed capacity of 436,000 kilowatts.

That efficiency is on the increase is shown by the crop in the ratio of operating expenses to gross income, this figure declining from 51.28 in 1925 to 48.75 last year. The company has a franchise of wide latitude, free from many of the onerous restraints restricting the operations of utilities, and consequently it has been able to establish satisfactory rates, working conditions and contracts which afford an equitable return on investment.

Steady Gain in Business

The sales department of Northern States Power coöperates actively with local dealers in promoting the maximum distribution of electric and gas load-building appliances, and the increase in sales has resulted in steady expansion in the service required.

The company added nine new communities to its system in 1929, though its policy is to concentrate on the improvement and development of existing business rather than on territorial expansion.

A total of 462,982 customers of all classes received service last year, a gain of 12,403 or 2.75 per cent over 1928. Electric customers totaled 349,358 and gas customers 107,528 at the end of last year.

Electric connected load in 1929 was 990,675 kilowatts compared with 962,312 kilowatts in 1928, a gain of 2.95 per cent, while electric energy output of 969,071,015 kilowatt hours rose 6.64 per cent. Gas output was 4,068,930,000 cubic feet, a gain of 1.81 per cent over 1928.

Northern States did a gross business in 1929 of $32,754,119, a gain of about $1,415,000 or 4.51 per cent over 1928, and comparing with $20,227,211 five years before and with $11,798,779 in 1920. Net income rose in 1929 to the largest in history. Earnings available for dividends totaled $8,806,885, an increase of 4.48 per cent over 1928, and compares with $4,173,792 in 1924.

Due to the fact that the number of common shares have increased every year of late, share earnings have not risen with increased net earnings. Net per share on the common A shares was $9.96 in 1929, $9.93 in 1928, $10.49 in 1927, $10 in 1926, $6.62 in 1925 and $11.20 in 1924. Comparison is figured on the basis of 10 class B shares of $10 par equaling one Class A share of $100 par. This makes an average earning power for the last six years of $9.70 per outstanding share.

Earnings Hold Well

Earnings in 1930 have held up remarkably well, gross for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 of $33,181,690 being 2 per cent ahead of the preceding 12 months. Net operating income for the same 12 months of 1930 was $16,654,910 or 3.8 per cent under the net for the preceding 12 months, reflecting the current depression. Completion of the new steam plant of the Minneapolis General Electric Company at Granite Falls, Minn., a 20,000 k. w. station, officially opened Oct. 13 last, should aid in bringing about a higher ratio of net to gross.

Funded debt in recent years has been declining, standing at $102,632,724 as of Dec. 31, 1929, compared with $110,772,694 in 1926. Common stock in that period has virtually doubled, there being 341,551 A shares outstanding, contrasted with 179,676 shares at the end of 1926. As of the end of last year there were also 729,166 B shares outstanding, practically all owned by Standard Gas & Electric, compared with 500,000 four years before.

Senior stock consists of 405,028 shares of 7 per cent cumulative and 285,712 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred shares.

Financing last year was accomplished through the sale of stock, both preferred and common. Rights were on a one-for-six basis and augmented substantially the return on the common A stock which has been on an $8 annual basis since 1922. The 1930 high for the stock which sells on the New York Curb was 183½, and the low 120. At current price of 125 it yields 6.4 per cent, exclusive of possible rights.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acetol Prod A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Affiliated Prod	10½	10½	10½
3 Air Invest vtc	½	½	½
†*25 Ala Gt South	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
†20 Ala Gt South pf	95	95	95
4 Allegheny Gas	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Allied Aviation	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Allied Mills	4¼	4¼	4¼
†75 Alum Co Am	163	160¼	163
1 Alum Co Am pf	105	105	105
4 Am Brit & Cont	2	1¾	2
4 Am Br Bov Fd	4¼	4	4¼
8 Am Capital B	5	5	5
9 Am Cap pf	29⅞	26⅜	29⅞
3 Am Cit P & L A	32⅞	32½	32⅞
5 Am Cities P & L B	5⅞	5½	5½
20 Am Com Pow A	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
34 Am Cyan B	8	7¾	7¾
†350 Am Dept St	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Am Equities	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Am & Fgn Pow war	17⅜	16¾	17
11 Am Founders	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
6 Am Gas & El	82⅞	81	81
24 Am Invest B	4½	4⅛	4½
1 Am Light & Trac	41	41	41
1 Am Nat Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
66 Am Sup Power	10¼	10	10
10 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4	3¾	4
1 Anglo Chi C Nit	10¼	10¼	10⅜
9 Appalach Gas	5¾	5⅜	5¾
10 Arctur Rad Tube	5¾	5⅜	5¾
9 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅝	5⅜	5½
6 Art Metals	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
24 Asso G & El A (2.40R)	16	15⅝	16
1 Asso Rayon	¾	¾	¾
6 Atlas Ply (2)	9	8⅞	9
1 Autom Vot Mach	2½	2½	2½
3 Aut V M cv pr pt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
B			
2 Bahia Corp pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Blue Ridge (.20K)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
15 Blue Ridge cvt pf (3R)	31½	30¾	31⅛
2 Blumenthal (S)	12	12	12
6 Braz Tr & Lt (8%F)	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
†125 Bunk Hill & Sul(6¼)	125	125	125
C			
1 Cable R Tube vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
7 Can Marc Wireless	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7 Cent Pub Srv A	14⅜	13¾	13⅞
15 Cent States El	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
†1850 Chath Ph Al nv	14	13½	14
82 Cities Service	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
12 Colum Oil & G vtc	5⅞	5¾	5¼
14 Cmwlth Edison rts	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
†2936 Comwlth & So war	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1 Cons Aircraft	9	9	9
1 Cons Gas Util A	15	15	15
2 Cons Laundries	11⅛	11	11⅛
†250 Cont Shares cvt pf	45½	45	45
1 Cont Shares pf B	43	43	43
7 Cord Corp	6	5⅞	6
2 Crocker & Wheel	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1 Crown C Intl A	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Cuneo Press	29	29	29
D			
5 Dayton Airpl	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
13 Deere & Co	35⅞	33	35
9 De Forest	1½	1¼	1¼
3 Detroit Aircraft	1⅞	1¾	1¾
13 Dia Match new	16⅝	16	16½
2 Douglas Aircraft	12½	12	12½
1 Dresser Mfg B	20	20	20
2 Driver Harris	24¼	23¾	24¼
2 Durant Mot	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
E			
1 East States Pow B	13	13	13
1 Eastern Util A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Eisler Elec	4⅜	4	4⅜
165 El Bond & Sh	43	42¼	42⅜
5 El Pow Assoc A	12½	12	12½
1 El P & L opt war	20	20	20
3 Electric Share	10¼	10	10
2 Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Employ Reinsur	21	21	21
1 Europe El deb rts	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 Evans Wallo Lead	1	1	1
F			
1 Fairchild Avia A	¾	¾	¾
1 Fla P&L 7% pf	100	100	100
2 Flintkote A	7	7	7
14 Ford Mot Cana	22⅝	21½	22⅜
28 Ford Mot Ltd	14	13⅞	14
3 Fox Theatre A	4½	4½	4½
G			
5 Gen Aviation Corp	6⅜	6	6¼
5 Gen Bak pf	27	26¼	26¼
3 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Gen Empire	15	14⅞	14⅞
†150 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	47¾	47½	47¾
3 Gen Silk Corp	½	½	½
3 Globe Underwrit	7	7	7
2 Golden Center Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
20 Goldman Sachs	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
†50 Gorham Inc pf	19½	19⅛	19½
1 Gotham Knitbac	¼	¼	¼
5 Graymur	21½	21⅛	21⅛
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Guardian Fire	18½	18½	18½
14 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	64⅞	63¼	63⅞
H			
3 Houd-Hersh pf A	11½	11¼	11½
4 Humble Oil	63⅝	62½	62½
100 Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf	86	85	85
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
1 Ind Ter Ill A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Ind Ter Ill B	14	14	14
1 Ind Pipe Line	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15 Insurance Sec	6⅛	5¾	6
1 Intercoast Trade	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
8 Internat Pet	13⅛	13	13
1 Inter Super Pow	20½	20½	20½
1 Inter Util B	5	5	5
10 Inters Pow of Del pf	83	83	83
J			
1 Jonas Naum pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
L			
3 Lackawanna Sec	35	33	35
1 Land Co of Florida	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Lehigh C & N	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Lion Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
M			
1 Marconi Wire Ltd B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Memphis Nat Gas	9	9	9
2 Merritt Chap & S	16	16	16
3 Mex Ohio Oil	2	2	2
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
6 Mid West Util	17⅞	17¾	17¾
5 Mo Kans Pipe L	5½	5⅛	5⅛
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
10 Mountain Prod	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
N			
2 Nat Avia	4½	4¼	4½
5 Nat Investors	5⅛	5	5⅛
5 Nat Short T Sec A	15⅛	15	15
4 Nat Un Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Nehi Corp	11	11	11
6 Newberry (JJ) Co	25	25	25
†50 Newberry pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 New Bradford	1¾	1¾	1¾
†100 New Eng Pow pf	79⅞	78¾	79⅞
4 Newport Co	14¾	14¼	14¾
1 N Y Pet Roy	7	7	7
†25 NY P&L 7% pf	111	111	111
28 Niag Hud Pow	9¼	9⅛	9¼
3 Niag Hud P A war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Niag Hud P C war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14 Niag Shares Md	7	6⅞	6⅞
9 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29 Noranda Mines	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1	1	1
2 Nor European Oil	¾	¾	¾
1 North States P A	125	125	125
2 Northwest Eng	15	15	15
O			
3 Outboard Mot A	4½	4½	4½
1 Outboard Mot B	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Overseas Sec	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Pacific Pub Ser	20½	20½	20½
1 Pacific West Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Paramount Cab	3	3	3
43 Pennroad Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1 Peo Lt Pow A	21	21	21
15 Pitney Bowes	6⅛	6	6⅛
2 Pitts Forg	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
1 Polymet Mfg	1½	1½	1½
1 Pratt & Lam	35	35	35
4 Prince & Whitely	⅞	¾	¾
1 Prod Roy	5	5	5
1 Prudential Invest	8¼	8¼	8¼
42 Pub Util Hold	6⅜	6	6¼
6 Pub Ut Hold war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†30 Pug Sd Pow 6% pf	98	98	98
R			
†25 Ry & Lgt Sec	35	35	35
21 Rainbow L Prod B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
29 Raytheon Mfg	4	4	4
1 Reliance Int'l A	2½	2½	2½
1 Reliance Manage	3½	3½	3½
1 Repetti Candy	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Reynolds Invest	⅞	⅞	⅞
12 Roan Ant Cop	13¼	13	13
4 Rockl L & P tr ctf	16	16	16
3 Roosevelt Field	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
S			
1 Safeway Strs 2 war	½	½	½
22 St Regis Paper	12¾	12	12⅜
3 Salt-Creek Prod	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Saxet Co	7½	7½	7½
1 Seaboard Util	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Sec Corp Gen	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 Segal Lock	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Selected Indust	2½	2½	2½
3 Sel Ind Allot ctf	45⅞	45½	45½
2 Sentry Saf Control	1½	1½	1½
8 Shenandoah	4⅜	4¼	4¼
3 Shenandoah pf	31¼	30¾	30¾
12 Silicia Gel ctf	5	4⅞	5
†25 Sioux City G&Epf	96	96	96
†90 Smith A O	140	133	140
23 Swift Int	33½	33⅛	33½
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	4¼	4¼	4¼
T			
3 Taggart Corp	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Technicolor Inc	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
4 Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
4 Transcont Air Tr	4	4	4
5 Triplex Saf Glass	6¾	6¾	6¾
†150 Tubize Chat Corp B	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
U			
23 Union Am Invest	15	15	15
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4 United Corp war	7⅝	7½	7½
5 United Dry Dock	2¼	2¼	2¼
49 Unit Founders	7¼	7	7⅛
32 United Gas	7⅜	7¼	7¼
5 United Gas pf	86	84⅜	86
23 Un Lt&Pow A	23⅜	22⅝	22¾
2 US & Int Sec	1⅛	1	1⅛
2 US & Int Sec pf	32½	32½	32½
3 US & Overseas cod	11¼	11	11
9 US Elec Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 US Finish	6½	6⅜	6⅜
14 U S Lines pf	7⅛	7	7
13 U S Rubber Reclaim	1⅛	1	1⅛
11 Utility Equities	5	4⅝	5
12 Util Pow & Lt	9	8⅜	8⅞
3 Util P & Lt B ctf	15½	14¼	15½
V			
11 Vacuum Oil	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝
9 Vick Finance	5	5	5
W			
8 Watson (JW) Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 West Air Express	12	11	11
1 Will-Low Cafet	3	3	3
1 Wilson Jones	20	20	20

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Ala Pow 5s '68	101½	101¼	101½
5 Alum Co 5s '52	102⅛	102	102⅛
5 Alum Ltd 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
4 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	70¾	70⅛	70¾
22 Am G&E 5s 2028	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
7 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	102⅛	101½	102⅛
5 Am Rad 4½s '47	99	99	99
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	94	94	94
1 Am Roll M 4½s '33	97½	97½	97½
6 Appalach Gas 6s '45	74	71	71
3 Appalach G 6s B '45	52	50	50
18 Appalach P 5s '56	98⅞	97⅞	98½
2 AArk P&L 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
1 Armstrong C 5s '40	91	91	91
43 Asso El 4½s '53	88	84⅛	84¼
30 Asso G&E 5½s '38	64⅛	64	64⅛
26 Asso G&E 5s '50	69½	68⅝	69½
77 Asso G&E 5s '68	70⅞	68	70
33 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	81½	81	81½
2 Asso T&T 5½s A '55	84	84	84
10 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Gen 5½s A '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Can No Ry Eq 7 E'35	106½	106	106
4 Caterp Trac 5s '35	93¾	93¼	93¾
12 Cent St El 5½s '54	62	61½	61½
8 Cent St El 5s '48	61⅞	61	61
7 Chic Dist El 4½s A '70	90½	90	90½
5 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 Cin St Car 6s B '55	93	93	93
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	70⅞	70	70
120 Cities Ser 5s '50	72½	71⅞	72¼
1 Cities Ser Gas 5½ '42	82	82	82
7 Cities Ser Pow 5½ '52	79	79	79
1 Clev El Illum 7 '41	105½	105½	105½
1 Cmwlth Ed 4½ D '57	100½	100½	100½
6 Cmwlth Ed 4½ E '60	98¾	98½	98¾
34 Cont GEl 5s A '38	83¾	83⅛	83⅛
2 Cont Oil 5¼ '37	92	91½	92
4 Crane Co 5 '40	100½	100⅛	100½
2 Crucible Steel 5s '40	97½	97½	97½
1 Cudahy P 5½ '37	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
10 Det Int Bridge 7s 52	4½	4½	4½
5 Det Int Bridge 6½s 52	22	21¾	21¾
23 East Util Inv 5s A 54	55	53¾	55
5 Ed Elec Ill 5s 33	101¾	101⅝	101¾
45 Elec Pow & Lt 5s 2030	84	83⅛	83½
11 Empire O&R 5½s 42	79	78⅛	79
10 Firestone Cot M 5s 43	79½	79	79
1 Fisk Rub 5½s 31	15½	15½	15½
8 Fla Pow & Lt 5s 54	82½	82¼	82½
12 Gatineau Pow 5s 56	91½	91¼	91½
58 Geo Pow 5s 67	97¾	97½	97¾
43 Gillette S R 5s	86	85½	86
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	101½	101⅛	101½
15 Gulf St Ut 5s A 56	95¾	94½	95¾
1 Hygrade Food 6s A '49	46	46	46
6 Ill Pow & Lt 5½s '57	86	86	86
2 Indnapls P&L 5s A '57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
23 Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	83⅞	83⅛	83½
5 Interl P Sec 7s E '57	91½	90	91½
5 Intel Sec Am 5s '47	70¼	70	70¼
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	72½	72½	72½
6 Inters Pow 5s '57	82	81½	82
1 Invest Co 5s A '47 ww	83	83	83
5 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	77	77	77
1 Je C P&L 5½s A '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
10 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	99¼	99	99¼
2 Kresge 5s '45	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	101⅛	100	101⅛
1 Libby McN & L 5s '42	91½	91½	91½
36 Mass Gas 5½s '46	101⅛	101	101
11 Mass Gas 5s '55	98½	98⅜	98½
5 Mid West Util 5s '33	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Milw G & El 4½s '67	101	101	101
3 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	91	90¾	90¾
32 Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	95	95	95
6 Miss Riv Fuel 6s '44 xw	91	90⅜	90⅜
10 Miss Pw&Lt Co 5s '57	93⅛	93	93⅛
2 Narrag 5s '57	101¼	101⅛	101¼
8 Nathan Strauss 6s '38	53½	53⅛	53½
2 Nat Food 6s A '44	50	50	50
2 Nat Pow & Lt 5s B2030	87¾	87⅜	87⅜
11 Nt Pub S 5s '78	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
2 N E G&E 5s '50	83	82¾	83
17 NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	94⅞	94	94⅛
1 Nor Ind P S 5s C '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Nor Ind P S 5s '69	100	99½	99½
1 Nor Ind P S 4½s E '70	90	90	90
12 Ohio Edison 5s '60	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
34 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
20 Okla G&E 5s '50 new	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Ontario Pw 5½s '50	92	92	92
2 Osgood 6s '38 ww	65	65	65
11 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97	97	97
15 Pac P&L 5s '55	95⅛	95	95
7 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
1 Penn O Ed 6s '50 xw	99	99	99
2 Penn P&L 5s '53 D	101	101	101
8 Phila El Pw 5½s '72	105½	105¼	105½
10 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	98	97¾	98
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	101	101	101
1 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	98½	98½	98½
10 Procter & G 4½s '47	100½	100½	100½
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 E	95	95	95
4 Pug S P&L 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Pug S P&L 5s '50 C	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Reliance Man 5s '54 A	83½	83	83½
6 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	53	51⅞	53
6 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	79½	78½	79½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	82	82	82
2 Servel Inc 5s '48	70	69½	70
2 Shawing W&P 4½s D'70	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Shawing W&P 5s C'70	100½	100½	100½
12 SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	100¾	100	100¾
4 South Cal Ed 5s '51	102	101⅞	102
2 Sou'w Dairy 6½s '38 w	50½	50⅛	50⅛
1 Sou'w G&E 5s A '57	91	91	91
25 Stand G&E 6s '35	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	97	96⅛	97
7 Stutz Mot 7½s '37	49	49	49
7 Swift & Co 5s '40	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Tex City Gas 5s '48	68½	68½	68½
21 Tex El Serv 5s '60	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
11 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	97½	97¼	97¼
8 Tri Util 5s '79	57½	56½	56½
12 Ulen & Co 6s '44	76	76	76
8 Union Gulf Cor 5s '50	100¾	100⅛	100¾
1 Un Lt&Pow 6s '75	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Un Lt&Pow Tks '59	90	90	90
1 Un Lt&Pow 6½s '74	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	80½	80½	80½
1 Un Lgt&Ry 6s A'52	96	96	96
5 Van Sweringen 6s 35	78	75½	78
15 Wash Wat P 5s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 West News Del 6s 44	53	53	53
5 West Pa 5s 2030	87	87	87

(CURB FOREIGN BONDS)

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Baden Con Mun 7s '51	81¼	81¼	81¼
90 Canada 4s '60	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
1 Com Privat Bk 5½s '37	80	80	80
1 Europ Elec 6½s '65 xw	83	83	83
3 Europ Mtg 7s C '67	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
4 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	83	83	83
5 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	80	79¾	80
6 Hanover St 6½s '49	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Hun Ital Bk 7½ '63 AC	78⅛	76	78⅛
8 It Sup Pow 6s A '63 xw	53	53	53
1 Medellin Col 7s 51	65	65	65
5 Nip El Pow 6½s 53	84½	84½	84½
2 Ruhr Chem 6s A 48	62	62	62
18 Ruhr Gas 6½s A53	71½	71⅛	71½
18 Russ 6½s ctf NC19	2⅞	2	2
1 Saxon Pub Kks 5s '32	90	90	90
4 Terni Elec 6½s '53	77	76¼	77
1 Un Indust 6½s '41	72	72	72

Total stock sales today, 251,000. Total stock sales year ago, 669,000. Total bond sales today, $2,612,000. Total bond sales year ago, $960,000.

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—plus extra. F—payable in stock. H—Plus 5 per cent in stock. J—Partly stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

ABANDON OIL MERGER

Negotiations between the Tide Water Associated Oil Company and the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation for a merger of the companies have been definitely abandoned, it is reported in Wall Street. In many quarters it had been believed the merger was to have been a preliminary to a three-way consolidation of the companies named and the Richfield Oil Corporation.

LUDLUM STEEL CO.

H. G. Batcheller, president of Ludlum Steel Company, said the Watervliet (N. Y.) mill is undergoing extensive alterations, necessitating considerable concentration of tool steel production at the Dunkirk (N. Y.) mill.

WALDORF SYSTEM EXPECTS RECORD ANNUAL PROFITS

President James J. Curry of Waldorf System, Inc., states that earnings for this year after all year-end adjustments, will be the largest on record, and substantially in excess of those of last year. In 1929 the company earned net of $1,205,546, and the balance for the common was $2.50 a share.

Waldorf's present financial condition is its best in recent years. On Dec. 31 a cash balance of $1,250,000 is anticipated with ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 2½ to 1.

Development of the greater New York area is progressing very satisfactorily. Resturants recently opened at 449 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and 728 Lexington Avenue, New York City, have been received by the public even better than the company's executives had expected.

An additional unit will be opened at 68 East 125th Street next Tuesday, while several more locations are under lease with openings planned in the early part of 1931.

Directors at the first of the year will consider the question of retiring all of the company's outstanding preferred stock as of April 1. Thereafter, there will be no security obligations ahead of the 461,610 shares of no-par common stock.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
Dec.	.76½	.76¾	.76⅛	.76¾	—⅛
March	.79¼	.79¾	.79⅛	.79¾	unch
May	.81	.81½	.81	.81½	unch
Corn					
Dec.	.67½	.67⅝	.66¼	.67	—⅜
March	.70⅝	.70½	.69⅞	.70	—1⅛
May	.72⅞	.72¾	.71½	.72⅛	—1⅛
Oats					
Dec.	.32¼	.32⅝	.31¾	.32⅛	
March	.33⅝	.33	.32½	.33	
May	.34	.34	.33⅛	.34	
Lard					
Dec.	10.40	10.00	10.30	10.30	
March	9.12b	9.10	9.07	9.07	
May	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.25	

b—Bid.

DU PONT STOCK OFFER

The stock investment plan for employees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for 1931 consists of an offering of the company's debenture stock at $117 a share, Jan. 7 last the annual offering of the stock was made at $114 a share. The offering provides for an income of $3 a share for five years, in addition to the regular 6 per cent dividend.

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Record-Breaking Prosperity Ahead

Harvey S. Firestone's illustrated article in recent Boston Herald, states: "We are on the eve of a great period of prosperity, a higher standard of living throughout America, because the mental attitude of the people has changed."

This entire article is so good and timely that it will be helpful to every reader. We'll gladly mail you a copy, together with a recommendation of a practical way to participate extensively in the coming prosperity, with large or small investments.

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S-20

AVIATION · RADIO

Our Christmas Day Concert

Dinner Should Be Over Just in Time

By L. A. SLOPER

FOR Stravinsky, read Bach; for Ravel, Handel. "Back to Bach" has been for several years the slogan of the musical modernists. And now the Philadelphia Orchestra, which loosed Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" and Ravel's "Bolero" upon the unsuspecting American atmosphere, is following in the modernists' footsteps.

As a matter of fact, it was Stravinsky himself who started this "Back-to-Bach" business. Arriving in New York several years ago, after he had become known as the leader of the musical radicals, he protested to the New York music critic of this newspaper that he was no modernist at all; in fact, he detested modern music. "We must turn back to Bach," he solemnly asserted.

The fashion was quickly adopted; so that presently it was impossible to approach a young composer without being urged to "go back" to somebody. We were assured by the most raucous of the polytonalists and the atonalists that Handel was their ideal, that Mozart was the master of them all, that Tchaikovsky was the greatest musican in history. All this confused the public, but the young composers did not shun the publicity that resulted.

So now the Philadelphia Orchestra, led by the unparagoned Stokowski, offers as its holiday gift to the world a program of music by Bach and Handel, to be radiocast at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.), Dec 25, from the Times Square studio of the National Broadcasting Company of New York, over a coast-to-coast NBC network.

Here is the program:

1. Pastoral Symphony, from "The Messiah" ... Handel
2. Overture in D Minor ... Handel
3. Shepherds' Christmas Music, from the "Christmas Oratorio" ... Bach
4. Chaconne ... Bach
5. Prelude in E Flat Minor ... Bach
6. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor ... Bach

Now Mr. Stokowski, besides being an apostle of much that is new and startling in music, is also a lover of the classics, and is in the habit of shaking the timbers of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia and of the new Carnegie Hall in New York with orchestral transcriptions of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach. There is a vast deal of mystery about these transcriptions. They are supposed to be anonymous. Mr. Stokowski is coyly unwilling to divulge the secret of their authorship.

The secret is about as dark as that of the "Anonymous" Overture written for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This overture was on a program of Russian music, and one of its themes bore a strong resemblance to a theme of a Doublebass Concerto composed by a famous Russian virtuoso of that instrument who became conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Well, it is regarded as a matter of common knowledge in musical circles that Mr. Stokowski himself arranged these works for orchestra. It is less common knowledge, but fairly credibly reported, that the reason he does not acknowledge their authorship is that much of the drudgery of the transcription has been done by another hand.

There is no doubt that the Christmas radio program offers music of great beauty, calculated to soothe and to stir the radio audience. The "Pastoral Symphony" is an orchestral interlude taken from Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," sung annually for many years in churches and concert halls throughout the English-speaking world. Everybody knows this music, but so lovely is it that nearly everybody is always glad to hear it again.

The D minor Overture is another score of Handelian beauty, derived from an introductory movement written for an anthem. It opens with a section in slow time, goes on to a brilliant quick movement, and closes on a note of peace.

The Shepherds' Christmas Music from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" is a musical description of the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Jesus. The oboes are taken to represent the shepherds, and the angelic hosts are seen in the tones of the violins and the flutes.

The Bach Chaconne is another familiar piece of music, known probably to everybody who has ever attended a violin recital. It is one of the stock show-pieces for the virtuoso of the violin, and is based on the old dance from which it takes its title. It constitutes one of the brilliant orchestral transcriptions in the Stokowski repertory. The Prelude in E flat minor is arranged for orchestra from one of the items in Bach's famous "Well-Tempered Clavichord," Book I.

Finally, the D minor Toccata and Fugue is perhaps the most famous of all these arrangements. It was written for the organ (Stokowski formerly was an organist) and its orchestral version ranks as one of the greatest "thrillers" of the concert hall.

Radio's First Literature

From the field of "audible literature," whose lines once spoken are generally lost to radio waves, comes now a contribution to American letters in the form of a complete biography of Abraham Lincoln. Described by the publishers as radio's first contribution to American literature, the book is adapted from 30 broadcast dramas staged during the last two years by WLS, Chicago.

Raymond Warren's "The Prairie President" (Reilly & Lee, Chicago) is a 427-page book treating the pioneer background of the boy Lincoln, his struggle for an education, his career as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, his career as a lawyer and his elevation to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Warren is a continuity writer for WLS and has long been a student of Lincolniana. Thirty additional radio dramas based on Lincoln's life and prepared by Mr. Warren are now being broadcast over WLS.

THE BROTHERS LOMBARDO (Left to Right), LEBERT, CARMEN, GUY, AND VICTOR

'Royally Canadianized' Music

Do You Know What a Dance Orchestra 'Topsy' Is?

WHEN you say, "Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians," who on earth would ever think that four of the Royal Canadians are Brothers Lombardo? I mean to say, you don't find four brothers in one orchestra every day in the week. After having watched the Brothers Lombardo in the studio during a more than ordinarily turbulent stop-go rehearsal, I should think it was safe to say that the Royal Canadians have forty times as much fun because four of them are brothers than they would have if every member represented a different family.

They look a good deal alike and, to a certain degree, they act considerably alike. They all keep an abundant sense of the ridiculous very close to the surface. There is, of course, a "baby" brother, Victor, who receives the brunt of basketfuls of practical jokes, does all the more boring errands, gets stuck for lunch checks, has to think up excuses, has a hard time convincing people that he is 20 and not 19, and wishes his 17-year-old brother Joseph would hurry up and join the Royal Canadians so that the elder brothers would stop picking on him.

In Canada (London, Ont., to be exact) there are many what are known as Mothers' Clubs. And, curiously enough, Mothers' Clubs were the making of the Lombardos. The Canadian Mothers' Clubs are organizations made up of the mothers of school children, and once a month they meet to discuss school problems, and to meet the teachers, and to know the mothers of their children's playmates. Also to hear a little music and to have some refreshments.

Well, the Lombardo boys lived in London, and everyone knew them for boys with musical talent. One day Guy thought it would be a good thing for all boys in the family who could play to get together with a few other boys and make up an orchestra which could then get engagements to play for the Mothers' Club meetings. That was on the eve of the war. The war came and there were hospitals to be played in, and charities to be played for. Everybody liked the band because it was, after all, just a bunch of home-town boys whom everyone knew and liked. And from 1914 to 1926 or thereabouts the Lombardo boys had things pretty much their own way in London, Ont. Chicago found out about them, and the Granada got them to come there and play for people who wanted to dance. And then New York heard to its great advantage about Guy Lombardo and his band. And Arthur Race, who makes it his business to hear things that will be of pleasant profit to the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, had a little conversation with Guy Lombardo and there you are.

In a way these boys are excessively refreshing and simple. What they say, in an extremely well-mannered way, indeed, is, "Music is what we have to sell." And, accordingly, they go about selling it.

I think under certain conditions it might be possible to sit down and have a serious technical discussion with Guy Lombardo about his particular type of music. For, of course, he has a particular type. But first you must catch your fish, so to speak, and catching Lombardo and holding him long enough to say more than three and a half words to him during a rehearsal is something else again. He is an excessively conscientious conductor; he has all the time in the world for working out shadings. And, as everyone knows, a great many shadings are possible to an orchestra the size of the Royal Canadians.

Some rag-tag end of comment was made about the difference in treatment of music for broadcasting, for recording and for playing at the Roosevelt. "In the old days," he said, cocking an ear at the pitch of the banjo player, who was standing directly under the microphone so that coloring could be checked in the control room, "we had to resort to tricks when we recorded by playing into horns. But we don't have to use tricks so much now for electrical recording. The finish of tones is smoother, effects are good when they are based on a simpler reading of the score, orchestration gives the color."

Guy Lombardo is a nice figure leading a band. He stands quite still and he has a few, quite simple, disciplined gestures, but that is all. He doesn't toss his head, he doesn't stamp his feet, he essays only a hint of rhythmic swaying. You could shut your eyes and know that here was a company of musicians under the most perfect control. For broadcasting he uses his leading saxophone in the center of the group, keeps the brass all on side, brings the tuba in closer to the microphone because the tuba is the Topsy of the dance orchestra, as everyone knows; and he raises the single banjo close to the microphone. And then, with his particular rhythm, here is a man and a band which can be accurately identified by listeners, whether his name is attached to the broadcast or not.

And don't think the Lombardos have the last word on the technique and finish of their programs. Back in London, Ont., are Mother and Father Lombardo. Not musicians themselves, but who could have fetched up such a pack of boy Lombardo musicians without knowing something about music too? And let there be a slip-shod number on the radio and Mother Lombardo is a terse voice on the telephone. "Page three—second bar. Watch it, Guy. It was too slippery tonight." J. M.

Windmill Flying Advances

Rotating Vanes Seek a Place in the Sky

By VOLNEY D. HURD

A STRANGE craft of the air has recently been seen by a few privileged observers, flying over the country around Philadelphia. A long birdlike body hangs beneath a whirling wing arrangement. And this whirling wing has caused laymen to wonder. First they would see but two vanes spinning away. Another day the same flying machine would show three vanes spinning.

Resembling the autogiro, it was quite unlike the familiar models of the four-vane windmill ships. For instance, it had no short fixed wing on the fuselage or body; instead, the tail plane, larger than the usual type, was located directly under the rotor disk in the rear of the machine. It was an autogiro but the latest experimental model.

There is nothing like starting out with free, untrammeled thinking in attacking a new problem. Thus did the Kellett Aircraft Corporation start its work on autogiros. Its chief engineer, W. Laurence LePage, whose interesting contributions have often appeared on this page, told the writer about this some time ago. He said that the autogiro must be considered as a distinct new flying machine rather than the remodeling of existing airplanes. Nothing would be put on the Kellett model that was not inspired by following out the autogiro principles of flight. Perhaps, therefore, the new ship would not have a single thing resembling an airplane. Thus freed from precedents, the work has gone ahead rapidly and this new ship, the K-1-X, is the result.

Evident efficiency in this new autogiro is indicated by the lower horsepower required for flight, only a 60 horsepower motor being used. Another new departure is the use of built-up members of stainless steel in place of the more usual torch-welded steel tubing. The stainless steel members used in the main fuselage structures are built up of rolled steel strips electrically spot-welded to form units of exceptional strength coupled with light weight.

This type of construction not only gives a structure entirely free from the dangerous effects of corrosion but lends itself admirably to mass production.

The two new types of experimental rotor system are of particular interest. One is a three-bladed articulated system while the other consists of one continuous blade pivoted at its center and free to rock about that point in addition to its rotational movement.

The former is the more conventional of the two rotor systems. Each of the three blades is constructed throughout of electrically spot-welded stainless steel and consists of ribs, longitudinal stringers and a sheet steel covering. There are no main spars in the blade construction and the location of all material used in the structure as far as possible from centers of cross sectional area gives a structure which is extremely rigid in all respects at a minimum of weight. The metal skin of the blade is in fact the main strength member.

The rigid rocking blade rotor system is interchangeable with that already described, the change requiring only the removal of eight bolts and the replacing of the hub shell of one system with that of the other. The blade is constructed throughout of wood with a wooden plank covering. It is approximately two feet in chord and one foot in thickness at the symmetrical hub section, tapering to rounded tips which, prior to termination, are of about 12-inch chord.

New Manchester Airplane

Northern Air Transport Ltd., which operates from Manchester, Eng., recently put its seventeenth airplane into commission, a comfortable roomy four-seater which willl take its passengers at a rate of 6d per mile. It is expected that in the course of next year a fleet of at least 30 machines will be available.

'Fill-In' Airport for Dublin

A. Delap, an Irish architect, has put forward a scheme for inclosing a portion of Dublin Bay with a wall some 2½ miles long. A portion of this shallow bay would be reclaimed to form an airdrome and the other portion would make an ideal flying boat and seaplane base.

Silver Shadows of the Skies

The 'Graf Zeppelin' Makes Globe-Girdling Pay

BERLIN

ALONG, slim, silver shape tucked its nose into a hangar in Friedrichshafen the other day. It was to have a three mouths' rest and overhauling. Looking back at its flights, "Graf Zeppelin" could feel contented.

A record less spectacular than the others but far more to the point was that it had made a financial success of its flights. Experimental by nature, they were not expected to make money. Aviation has not been a money-maker, anyway. But the income from passengers, mail and freight on its various trips paid for the fuel, crew, insurance and amortization.

In 155 flights it covered 231 kilometers.

Passengers totaled 6278.

Mail carried weighed 8980 kilograms.

Freight amounted to 5530 kilograms.

The "Graf" visited almost every European country, including Soviet Russia, where it made a short landing in Moscow. It has crossed the North Atlantic Ocean so many times that this feat has ceased to be an adventure of any magnitude—at least for lighter-than-air craft; and it has flown the South Atlantic Ocean, cutting twice across the equator. On its famous globe encircling flight, it looked down on forest and swamp regions of North Siberia and crossed over the lonely North Pacific Ocean.

The big dirigible has been in tropical rains, has encountered heavy storms in mountain valleys and has battled with the cold winds of Siberia and the storms sweeping the Atlantic Ocean, thus proving to the world that this type of airship can be used in every clime and zone.

Although the "Graf" uses "Blau Gas" for fuel, and hydrogen for lifting purposes, Dr. Hugo Eckener, its designer, is determined to remove explosion dangers. Thus—the newest zeppelin, now under construction, will use helium for lifting and heavy oil engines instead of the usual gasoline motors.

Technical note: The "Blau Gas" mentioned in this story is 80 per cent heavy hydrocarbonates and aethan, while the rest is made up of methan. "Blau Gas" is obtained from so-called "gasoil" by a cracking process which separates the tar from the gasoil. Next the latter is cleaned. Then the so-called "permanent gas," consisting of methan, hydrogen and carbonic oxide, is split off when the "Blau Gas" is liquidated by lowering the temperature and increasing the pressure. The prime advantage of "Blau Gas" is that it possesses the same specific weight as air. Thus the airship becomes no lighter as the fuel-gas is consumed by the engines and there is, therefore, no necessity to let off expensive helium gas or hydrogen in order to prevent the ship from rising too high.

NATIONAL STANDARD CO.

National Standard Company for the year ended Sept. 30 reports net of $587,460 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $4.01 a share on 146,536 no-par shares, compared with $778,023, or $5.17 a share on 150,000 shares a year before.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 22

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Holiday program. 7:30.
"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). Christmas play for little "Community" Thompkins. 9:30.
"The Noble Bachelor" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes story. 10.
"Attar of Roses" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). "Empire Builders" second prize winning holiday story on the Scrooge theme. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Ro. and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.
A & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.
Elliott Shaw, baritone; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Poular review, ballads, light opera and holiday medley. 9:30.
Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor; Edward Van Niel, tenor (WJZ—T). "Adeste Fidelis" by soloist, in program entirely in holiday mood. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; Jack Parker, tenor (WJZ Chain). Popular medleys. 8:30.
Victor Young's Orchestra; male chorus (WJZ—T). "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" and Pilgrim's Chorus" by chorus, and popular review by orchestra. 9.
Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet; soprano soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05, 6:45.
Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Typical Hungarian, Norwegian, Asiatic and Spanish selections. 11.

Talks

"Who's Behind the News" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, newspaper cartoonist. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.
"Fascism Repulsed in Austria" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.
"Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8:15.
Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Interesting and entertaining fifteen minutes by well-known Scripps-Howard columnist. 11:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). Holiday program concluding with "Hallelujah Chorus." 6:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS, Old Dutch Girl.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

RADIO

AUTHORIZED DEALER:

General Electric Radio
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Expert service on all types of sets

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Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Vocal duo.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Elva Boyden, contralto.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 Road reports; time; weather.
6:03 Veterans' Christmas Stocking.
6:15 Reinherz and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company; "Cavalleria Rusticana"; "Pagliacci."
11:00 Time; weather.
11:15 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Holiday program.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Popular dance program.
6:30 Shepard Stores Collegians.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:44 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; soloists; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; Recorded.
8:30 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "Why the United States Should Not Join the World Court," Senator Johnson.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 21

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:15 p. m.—Veterans' Christmas Stocking.
1:30 University String Ensemble.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths."
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Mixed quartet; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
11:00 Church of the Unity.
12:30 p. m.—Veterans of Foreign Wars.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
3:30 State Welfare Chest.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders, piano and vocal.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Crusaders; ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Temperature; "Pianologue," John Orth.
7:00 Time; Westinghouse Players.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Colliers Hour; sketches; talks; music.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Jascha Heifetz, violinist; Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 Knickerbocker Quartet.
2:30 Concert String Orchestra; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arthuro Toscanini, conductor; Symphony in B minor (Unfinished) (Schubert); Venusberg Scene, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Symphony No. 3 (Eroica) (Beethoven).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; Adele Vasa, soprano.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnyboners, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Flufferettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra; trio; soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop"; sketch, "The Old Leather Wallet."
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures"; orchestra.
10:00 Royal Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Royal Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ, Arthur Martel.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

Shaw Picks His Man

By HAROLD HOBSON

OF LATE the British Broadcasting Company has been showing a fondness for hotels and other places where people eat. Twice within eight days have listeners been taken to the Savoy, and once to the Guildhall, to the latter to hear the Prince of Wales speak after the annual dinner of the League of Nations Union. The principal artists at the Savoy were those two eminent men, G. Bernard Shaw and David Lloyd George, the former speaking at a dinner given in honor of Albert Einstein.

Mr. Shaw is rapidly becoming one of the most popular entertainers. His voice is almost pleasant enough to belong to an announcer, and he can invariably be relied upon for some unexpected flight of fancy. On this occasion it was his whim to represent himself as a man of natural science of the same order as Einstein. This was perhaps the more inevitable since no writer of similar fame in the present day has said such unkind things about natural science as has Mr. Shaw. But Einstein, according to the Shavian theory, has made all his discoveries through artistic intuition, and this enables the author of "Saint Joan," who has written plays in pretty much the same way, to claim fellowship with him.

But this addition to the ranks of great natural scientists was not made until the peroration of a speech in which Mr. Shaw left no doubt whatever that he regarded Einstein as one of the three or four supreme geniuses the world has ever known. Great men in London are six a penny, and to propose a toast to an ordinary specimen of the variety involves one in saying many untrue and insincere things. Even in talking of such a man as Napoleon there would have to be reservations. If Mr. Shaw were speaking in his honor he observed that he would make many complimentary remarks about him, but he would unfortunately have to refrain from saying one thing, and that perhaps the most important of all, that it would have been better for the world if he had never been born. Only with such a man as Einstein, a great man among great men, a maker of universes whose like had not been seen for 300 years, could he really let himself go without intellectual dishonesty.

In running over a list of the world's foremost natural scientists—Ptolemy, Aristotle, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton—Mr. Shaw seemed distinctly to be most impressed by Newton. Copernicus proved Ptolemy wrong, Galileo proved Aristotle wrong, and one would expect that Newton proved everybody wrong. But in Newton nature came up against something quite unique and unparalleled—an Englishman. Newton knew that a "square deal" meant an honest deal, and that a man who acted on the square was an honest man. He therefore determined to have a rectilinear universe, and this he got, in face of all the evidence to the contrary furnished by the fact that when a body is in motion the one direction it will not follow is a straight line, by inventing gravitation.

It was not until Einstein came along that Mr. Shaw experienced the joy of realizing that he had been living all his life in a curvilinear instead of in a rectilinear universe. How keen his enjoyment of this exciting and unexpected fact was could be perceived from the enthusiasm in his tones throughout his address.

Britain Has New Type Loudspeaker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Birmingham, Eng.

DR. F. W. LANCHESTER, founder of the Lanchester Automobile Works, Birmingham, has devised, after three years of research in sound reproduction, a new form of loudspeaker which is now to be placed on the market. It incorporates a moving-coil unit with a small, sound-permeable panel in front to give reinforcement to sibilants in speech and high notes in music, while the main body of sound is passed back through a long acoustical tube and exponential horn, and thence to a flare beneath the small panel, the whole being encased in a cabinet.

At a demonstration given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at Dr. Lanchester's laboratory, it was evident that the new speaker gives exceptionally faithful reproduction of orchestral music over the whole range, with complete freedom from the unnatural resonances and loss of tone brilliance associated with many other types of reproducers. It is Dr. Lanchester's hope that this new speaker will set a new standard in radio music at the receiving end.

GASOLINE DOWN IN SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—A 3-cent drop in gasoline price, in this city, making it 16.8 cents a gallon, has been announced by the various oil companies.

Westinghouse Radio

Will give you the Whole Wide World for Christmas

Give your family the Radio that met every air test.

Budget Plan $3 a Week

Liberal allowance on your old set.

Hear them at

A.W. Mayer Co 147 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON Ken. 2551

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DOGS FOR SALE

ST. BERNARDS

GIVE A PUPPY for Christmas; beautiful rough coat St. Bernards puppies; nicely marked. BONNY VIEW KENNELS, P. O. Box, Asheville, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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INFORMATION WANTED

ARE you interested in saving trees? Writer desires information concerning trees left standing when streets or highways were paved. Please write to JESSIE DODD, Colonial Hall, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' Representative with two sales engineers wishes an additional established product to sell railroads and industrial plants located in New York district. WILLIAM H. CLINE, 90 West Street, New York.

WANTED—Reliable distributor to employ demonstrators on fast selling patented article appealing to women; unusual opportunity. YSABEL SLATER, 1501 Alamansor St., Alhambra, Calif.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Magnificent 12-room beach residence, beautiful rooms, 4 bathrooms; lovely grounds; cost $65,000; price $35,000, terms. Owner, M. A. TURNER, 550 Esplanade, Redondo Beach, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1930, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Beautiful English home, 11 rooms, 4 baths, large grounds, antique furniture, unit heat, water softener; $800 per month. 815 N. Bedford Dr. CR. 6367.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1568 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—On Palm Island, connecting with causeway—an unusual home in design, furnishings, location and beauty; a large garden of exotic charm; an elaborate ground floor arrangement of rooms with terraces; furnished with many antiques, object of art and library of rare editions; three large bedroom suites and three bedrooms; complete electric equipment; three car garage and boathouse; seasonal rental $15,000. Mrs. L. T. HIGHLEMAN, 24 Palm Island.

VENICE, FLA., on the Gulf of Mexico—7-room furnished bungalow, including 3 bedrooms; 2-car garage; servants' room; golf, bathing, fishing. MRS. G. SAMPSON, Pensacola Road.

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ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 73 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PLYMOUTH four-door sedan, 1929; first-class condition; looks like new; has had good care. West Newton 1808-R. Auburndale, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ANYONE desiring a home in Cambridge, Mass., for boys and girls from 3 to 12 needing special consideration and instruction, may communicate with Box G-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

WIRE-HAIRED terrier puppies from pedigreed stock, nicely marked and good-natured. A. HENRY, 30 Gainsboro St., Boston. Comm. 9037.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 803 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 3234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3367

LOUISE C. HARIN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 1457 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3000.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 481 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3281. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
108 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 4269. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-3 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A mother's helper in the suburbs of New York; experience; references. Write Box N-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6883.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.

MOVERS

OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3807

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STYVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE SPACE

EXCELLENT OFFICE SPACE AVAILABLE
Entire top floor of attractive Newbury St., Boston, building; consists of large front room (367 sq. ft.), smaller front room, ideal for private office (114 sq. ft.); large rear room (336 sq. ft.); A.B.C. elevator; ideal for architect or similar business. Write Box T-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

REAL ESTATE

336 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

A 4-STORY brick 18-room house, divided into 3 kitchenette suites and doctors' offices; oil heat; for sale or to let by estate. J.E. REAGAN, Adm., 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 0490.

FLORIDA — Modern home for sale; 2-story stucco, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage with servants' quarters; 100-foot corner property; moderately priced. O. C. OWEN, Winter Haven, Fla.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING in mathematics, especially algebra and geometry; high school teacher. 202 Huntington Ave., Suite 1, Boston. Kenmore 7340.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Furnished garage apartment, four rooms; will accommodate two or three adults; all modern conveniences; rental $480 for season. Write for information, P. O. Box 2384, West Palm Beach, Florida.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen, attractively furnished; one block from subway and busses; reasonable. Schuyler 5043 mornings.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO
40 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7161
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

SEE NEXT PAGE

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Apartments

of unique charm and distinctive appointments

The Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
Reasonable Rentals
Telephone COM monwealth 4500

The Regent
1401 Beacon Street, Brookline
The REGENT offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Twenty-four hour elevator service.
Telephone BEA con 3080, REG ent 1276.

The Warwick Apartments
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites Bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms (en suite). Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (Baths are equipped with very latest in showers.)
Telephone REG ent 4811-W

Pelham Hall
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Apartments arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and immediately available for your occupancy.
Telephone REG ent 2430

The Roosevelt
In the Art and Music Centre of Boston, Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES
One to four rooms. Special Fall Rates. Nearby Garage.
Telephone KEN more 6178

The Abbotsford
186 Commonwealth Avenue
Individual modern suites from one to four rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Therefore Number 186 has been one of the distinguished numbers on Commonwealth Ave. Long term residence here is the general rule. Cafe.
Apply to Manager
Tel. COM monwealth 2746

Under the Personal Supervision
of *ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director*
"Inspection Is Cordially Invited"

Apartment with All Outside Rooms
TO LET—An attractive 7-room apartment, second floor, all outside rooms with 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; in best residential section of Brookline, Mass. Tel. BEAcon 1132.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Beautiful furnished four-room-and-porch apartment, overlooking Country Club grounds and mountains. Write MANAGER, 15 Golf Street.

SELECT
APARTMENTS
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Ken. 0482

NORFOLK, VA.—For rent to couple. Jan. 1, furnished, heated apartment 4 rooms, bath and phone. Phone 43234.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A REAL HOME to guests; room and board reasonable. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Avenue, Nashua, N. H. Phone 49.

REFINED private home open for a few guests seeking rest; conveniences; cozy rooms with lovely view; excellent southern home cooking; hot rolls, fried chicken, waffles, etc.; references; near Asheville, North Carolina. Address Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Attractive room overlooking church park in my private apartment; front suite of living room and bedroom on Clearway St. for business people; also young lady, professional artist, will share studio apartment. Apply R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway St. Com. 0483.

BOSTON—Business girls' club, attractively furnished rooms; use of kitchen; reasonable. 71 Westland Avenue. Suite 5. Com. 8063

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Avenue—Newly renovated, on second floor and basement. Tel. Commonwealth 8128.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th (Apt. 93)—Unusually desirable bed-living rooms in a home atmosphere such as you have been used to; single, double; one-half block subway, bus; $12-$18.

NEW YORK CITY, 49 E. 78th St.—Rooms; refined, homelike atmosphere; all transportation; near church. Rhinelander 2447. MRS. LARSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 114th—Large room, 4 windows, suitable 2; also nice single; everything new; convenient transportation. GUTMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 529 W. 111th, Apt. 56—Nicely furnished medium, small rooms; near Christian Science churches. Cathedral 8-4092.

NEW YORK CITY, 35 East 30th St.—Small room adjoining bath; high class apartment house; $8; business woman preferred. GAYLOR.

N. Y. C., 63rd (B'way)—Attractive warm room adjoining bath and shower; quiet, clean; refined surroundings; $10 weekly. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 162nd (Broadway), Apt. 6-A—Cozy room, private bath, $6; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1609.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—Clean, nicely furnished rooms in refined home opposite Christian Science church, near amusements; a real home away from home. 232 5th Avenue North.

WANTED—Girl 25-35 years (teacher preferred) to share apartment in Boston. Everett 0290-W evenings, or write 5 Hancock Street, Everett, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, 34, 9 years last position, assistant treasurer, office manager, charge accounting, installation systems, will accept any offer. Apartment 3 C. 1008 Summit Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, 37 years old, white, desires a position, commercial or private, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further information write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, young American, married, 7 years' personal references; country preferred. JOHN THOMPSON, c/o W. C. WATERMAN, Red Bank, N. J.

FOOTMAN, houseman (English), experienced; willing to serve and travel. Box H-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GRADUATE and post-graduate university training combined with business experience gives young man unusual equipment for responsible position; also literary ability; references. THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, 401 West End Ave., New York City.

SINGLE man wishes position as houseman on estate; has driver's license; references. Box M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

YOUNG man, married, age 29; cashier, department store section manager and credit experience; wants position. Box M-57, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED cultured young woman, former graduate nurse, desires position as companion; willing to travel. R. C. VAN DER VOORT, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Can.

EXPERIENCED, capable young woman desires position as companion or attendant; would consider care of child. Box H-49, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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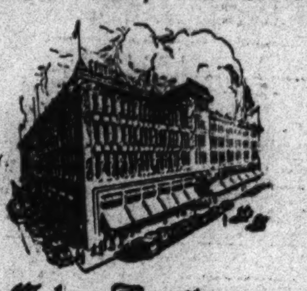

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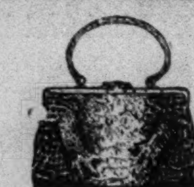

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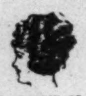

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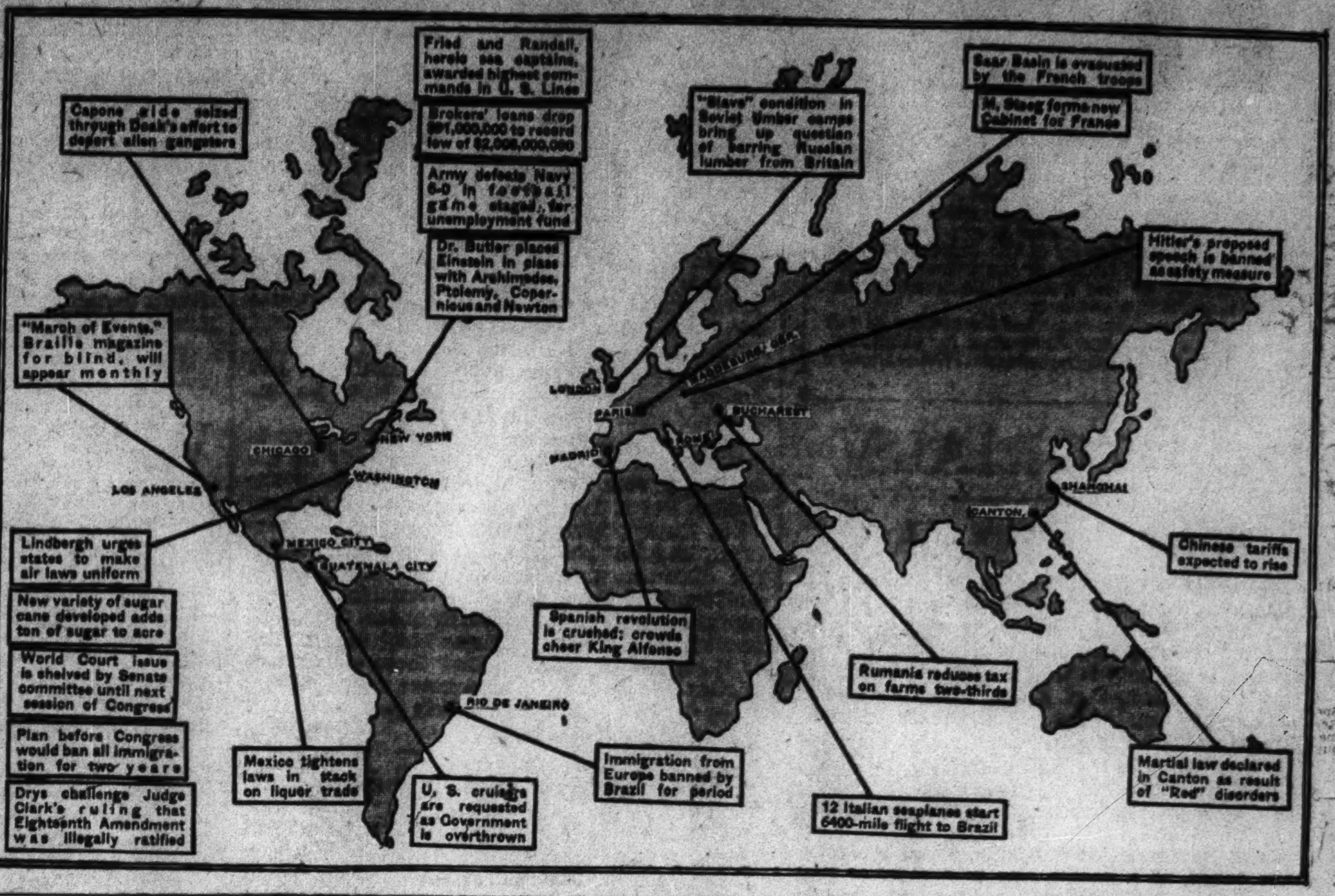
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



All Nature

Polar Bear

UP AMONG the ice floes and barren islands of the arctic regions, these massive animals are monarchs of all they survey, as they have few enemies. They are distinguished from other bears by their creamy white coats, which may show a tinge of buff during the summer weeks. The young have fur of even a purer white than the adults.

Members of this species are also peculiar in that their broad feet are padded with heavy fur, so they are not obliged to run barefoot, as their black and cinnamon cousins of more southern regions have to do.

With the possible exception of the huge grizzly, this variety is the largest member of the bear family—sometimes measuring more than four feet in height and nine feet in length. The female, however, is considerably smaller.

The polar bears are powerful swimmers, the males having been seen miles from land in open water.

Unlike most other bears, these do not hibernate. When the long arctic night begins, however, the female retires to some snow cavern, where she remains in a semi-inactive state until the return of light. Usually two cubs are born every second year, and she nourishes them in that icebound den—her chief source of nutriment being an excess accumulation of fat. Young bears of the year run with their mother until the second summer.

In Lighter Vein

Bulletin, Sydney

Poet: "But I beg you—I've put all my thinking into this poem!"

Editor: "And I tell you we're not buying blank verse."

Incomplete Angler!

A man with fishing tackle in hand stepped out of the boat to the landing.

"Catch anything?" asked a loiterer.

"Not a thing," replied the other.

"You're no fisherman. You must be an angler."

Habit

A young mother asked her butcher to weigh the baby.

"With pleasure, madam," he said, as he put the child on the scales. Then he announced: "Thirteen and a half pounds, with the bones."

Small Town Stuff

Rural Subscriber: "Here's a sack of potatoes to pay for my subscription."

Weary Editor: "All right. Here's a ream of paper and there's a type case. Go right ahead and print your own paper."—*Chicago Daily News*

A Quotation for Today

YOU cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand?—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Tokyo City, Japan

My Dear Boys:

Autumn has now come round with its pleasant fine weather. We students spend most of our leisure time in playgrounds or in the fields and mountain. I believe that you do so too. I know something of the state of affairs abroad from newspapers or books, but I want social relations with you, directness by the letter.

Boy's world has no frontier, so send me your letters from the whole world, please.

I am a Japanese boy, 17 years old and can speak only Japanese and English.

I will be glad if the Editor will insert my letter in the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor.

Tatsuichiro N.

[This letter has not yet appeared in the Atlantic editions of the Monitor and so it is republished here.—Ed.]

Sayabec, Quebec, Canada

Dear Editor:

We have been getting the Monitor for a long time and I have been going to write to the Mail Bag for a long time and never did. I think it's awfully interesting.

I go to a boarding school down in New Brunswick and when girls ask me where I live and I say "Sayabec" they say. "Where under the sun is Sayabec?" And I suppose you will too. It is about 18 miles from the St. Lawrence River and about 400 miles from Montreal. It is right at the head of the Matepedia Lake and there is a little hill behind it with a little clump of trees on the top, and sometimes we take our dinner up there. My sister and I call it Ski Village because we went up there on skiis and found it.

My sister and I have four dolls' houses, the last one a big one which we are furnishing ourselves. I like doing things like that.

For pets we have a pony, a dog, a cat and a kitten. The kitten's name is, Buzzy and he is so cute. He is just a plain cat though. This morning he was up in our room before we were up and he was purring so contentedly.

I love reading. The kinds of books I like best are books like "Heidi" and "At the Back of the North Wind." I collect stamps, too.

I would like to correspond with any girls around my own age (13), especially in Australia or South America, and I will answer any letters I get as soon as I can. My favorite sports are skiing and tennis.

Madeline V.

Foremost, Alta., Canada

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have made three very nice correspondents. The Mail Bag is a most splendid way of making friendship. I like the Mail Bag, the Young Folks' Page, "Sunny Hours" and the Home Forum the most.

I have a dog which I named Snubs after the Snubs in the Monitor. He helps around with the horses, cows and sheep, as we live on a farm. Although he is not very smart with the sheep, still he tags after the horse. With horses and cattle he has the most fun. We have two other dogs besides Snubs and his brother Rex. One we named Arrow. He is very fat and cannot run half as fast as his name implies. The other dog herds the sheep.

We also have three cats. One is a kitten, named Cheerio. She is very full of mischief. If we are reading, she jumps on our magazine or paper and bites the edges.

We live on the prairie. Wild horses roam the open land. Sometimes one of our horses gets with a bunch of wild horses and then we have to hunt it up again, or, rather, my oldest sister does.

I have two sisters older than myself but no brothers. My sisters are Dorothy, aged 16, and Margaret aged 18. I am 15 years old.

From our road we can see the Sweet Grass Hills, which are about 40 miles south of here. I have never been up to them but from here they are very pretty. From where we live we cannot often see the Rocky Mountains, but yesterday I saw a part of them. They are much farther from here than the Sweet Grass Hills. They were very beautiful and all white with snow. To the east of us, about 40 miles, there are also some low hills called Cypress Hills. We can usually see them if the Sweet Grass Hills are visible.

Alice K.

Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

This year a new high school building has been completed here in Madison. Both my sister and I attend it. She is a freshman while I am 16 years old and a senior. The school is unusual in the modernity of its equipment and the high quality of the materials used. Especially lovely is the auditorium, finished in pale green and gold.

The state university, located here, is the center of an active social life. Madison is also the capital of Wisconsin. The Capitol Building, famed for its fine architecture, is one of our city's chief "points of interest."

For many years I have enjoyed the Monitor from the first page to the last, particularly the Mail Bag and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." It is such a relief to read a paper that is not filled with news of crime.

My chief purpose in writing this letter is to thank you for the "pen-pals" I have gained through the Mail Bag. I find that this correspondence is not only interesting but instructive. Surely there is no pleasanter way to learn geography. I should be glad to hear from girls anywhere, and I will answer all the letters I receive. I am especially anxious to correspond with someone in the British Isles. I have quite a large stamp collection and another of my hobbies is reading.

Frances P.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Brother's Keeper

(Lincoln Evening Courier)

Lincoln, Ill.

IN THE present state of employment would you give up your job in favor of a friend who chanced to be less fortunately situated than you?

One of the noblest acts that we have heard of in a long contact with the public comes to light at Williamsville this week, where a railroad employee with a steady job stepped aside to give employment to a friend who needed work.

This man, single and assured of regular employment during the winter, had a friend, married, the head of a family, and out of work.

"You take my job," he said. "I can go back down home where I can putter around all winter. I have enough money to get by on, and then by spring when I come back maybe things will open up better and you can find other work by that time while I take my old job back."

In the present business era we are used to hearing platitudes about the Golden Rule uttered around the business men's luncheons, but how often do we see a man who is really his brother's keeper?

A Word a Day

Plantigrade

A "plantigrade" animal is one that walks on the full sole of its feet, with the heel touching the ground, as a man or a bear. This classification, however, does not apply to many of the animals with which we are familiar, such as the horse, cow, dog, and cat.

The word has been coined by combining the Latin *planta*, "sole of the foot," and *gradi*, "to walk."

Plan'-ti-grade is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *late*.

"The tracks in the snow were obviously made by a plantigrade animal."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Quotation Puzzle

Coura geb rot herd
on otstu-mblet hou
ghthyp athbed arkasn
ightt here sastart og
uidet hehum blet rusti
ngod and dot heright.
Norman Macleod.

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced. Can you rearrange them, adding capital letters and punctuation, to make the quotation clear?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Birds and Beast Puzzle: Baboon, Monkey, Ferret, Oriole, Thrush, Parrot.

Brevities

Detroit News: A new experiment has houses built of rubber. That bulge in the back wall will be a 12-pound ham in the breakfast nook.

Boston Herald: Probably nobody will care if we suggest a little buy-now slogan—Out of the Retrenches by Christmas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Deity and the Reign of Law

OF THE many changes which have taken place in the outlook of mankind during the last century perhaps none is more foundational than the growing recognition of the universality of law. Particularly is this notable in relation to humanity's concept of Deity. The fact indeed has been appreciated for a considerable time that the phenomena of nature operate under law and order; when, however, the question of God has entered into the picture the idea of the miraculous has been allowed to transcend the understanding of law.

Today the more advanced physical scientists have dared, to a degree and in a manner that not many years ago would have been regarded with amazement, to face the facts of the universe and attempt to reason concerning them in the direction of the underlying First Cause.

Thus we find Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who is to be associated with Prof. Albert Einstein in Pasadena, Calif., during the coming winter, explaining in an address before the Phi Beta Kappa alumni in New York that the method of the scientific investigator consists, in a general way, of the application of the experimental method before "the tribunal of brutal facts, without regard for the bearing on authority, previous philosophies or human desire." But we find him also stating in the same address that views of Deity held by former generations, which conceived of man as at the mercy of a supreme being and even as a plaything of God, have been discarded. This is because, he adds, the modern discoveries of natural science have considerably changed men's beliefs concerning the "supernatural," and have revealed that the universe is governed through law and not caprice.

The radical nature of this point of view is responsible for the fact that orthodox religious thought has been long inclined to look askance at the investigations and conclusions of physical science. It has even stigmatized many investigators as atheists, because they have had the temerity to declare that they no longer believed in the conception of God held by their fathers. Thus Dr. Einstein himself has been characterized in this manner, and yet he confesses to a profound reverence and awe when he contemplates the cosmic mystery. He does not believe, however, that God is man made large!

Professor Einstein designates his views as "cosmic religion." It makes little difference, however, what names be given to the systems of thought honestly entertained by such investigators. The important point is that an individual's convictions as to the existence of a supreme order and purpose in the universe shall so enter his consciousness as to invigorate his abilities and enlarge his vision. The world is leaving its anthropomorphic concepts of Divinity behind, with the false sense of unorderly miracles associated therewith. It is feeling around for a more satisfying religion. Only in Truth, operating through law, can it find what it is seeking.

The New French Cabinet

SO LABORIOUS were the negotiations for the formation of the new French Ministry, and so prolonged was the parliamentary crisis, that considerable relief was felt when Jules Théodore Steeg succeeded, after Louis Barthou and Pierre Laval had failed. Yet nobody has illusions as to the lack of solidity of the French Government. It has survived the first test vote in the Chamber by a very narrow margin, but although Parliament has been adjourned for three weeks, the general opinion is that the Cabinet has only an ephemeral character. In the interest of orderly government, however, it is indeed to be hoped that the existence of the ministry will be less precarious and more permanent than is commonly supposed, for France cannot afford a perpetual crisis.

M. Steeg himself has had an honorable colonial career and enjoys a certain authority. Moreover he has chosen as collaborators men who command general respect. Foremost among them is Aristide Briand in the Foreign Office. He could hardly be changed in the present circumstances. Georges Leygues is a veteran statesman who is highly appreciated and whose work under André Tardieu in the London naval conference will be remembered. He has consented to serve in the Ministry of the Interior, a post which was hotly disputed by both Radicals and Moderates. The solution which puts a neutral politician there is regarded as elegant. Then Henri Chéron remains in charge of the Ministry of Justice, and Germain Martin, who prepared the budget, will, as Finance Minister, be able to help steer it through the Chamber. These are unquestionably excellent appointments.

More debatable appointments are perhaps those of M. Barthou, author of the three years' military law, who before was War Minister, and for different reasons the inclusion of such Radicals as Maurice Sarraut, Minister of the Navy; Camille Chautemps, Minister of Education, and Edouard Daladier, Minister of Public Works. They bring an atmosphere of combat. They, or rather their party, made the formation of the government difficult by insisting on the exclusion not only of the representatives of the Marin group, which is the largest moderate party, but of M. Tardieu himself. It is therefore probable that M. Tardieu and the Marin group, who have hitherto held the majority in the Chamber, will be in opposition to the Government, and if they do not press their opposition immediately it will nevertheless be felt before long. Such moderate chiefs as André Maginot, Paul Reynaud and M. Laval likewise stand outside the Government.

Louis Loucheur, Victor Boret, Paul Painlevé and Correz Queuille bring, on the other hand, elements of strength to the Cabinet. The political situation can be expressed simply. The Moderates and the Center groups compose the majority. The Radicals and Socialists compose the minority. The Left parties could not govern alone, but they were strong enough to harass continually M. Tardieu's combination of Center and Right. Therefore it was sought to construct a Cabinet of conciliation, which would unite the Radicals with the Center and the Moderates. This proved to be impossible. M. Barthou and M. Laval renounced the task. M. Steeg has not succeeded unqualifiedly. But neither has he altogether failed, since he has obtained some support in the Center.

The question is whether this compromise is sufficient. In so far as the Radicals rely on the Socialists' vote they will lose the votes of the Center. But if they do not rely on the Socialists' votes the opposition of the Moderates will certainly be formidable and ultimately fatal. Such is the dilemma which causes close observers to suppose that the period of governmental instability is by no means necessarily ended. Obviously, in view of the serious problems which face France it is eminently desirable that these quarrels of parties and persons should cease and that the Steeg Cabinet should receive fair play and a full opportunity to make good.

Now for Senatorial Expedition!

IT IS not wholly fortunate for the Republican Party that the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should have voted as a unit for the report of the World Court protocols to the Senate, while the Republicans, with the single exception of Senator Borah, voted against such action. Notwithstanding the fact that adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice was approved by the last party platform and that a Republican President transmitted the protocols to the Senate with the request for early action, the party has thus been unwarrantably committed to a policy of antagonism and delay by an exceedingly small group of senators.

This is the more unfortunate for that party in that public opinion has been very clearly enlisted in support of the World Court. Rarely has there been a greater manifestation of organized interest in legislation than that presented by the various international peace and church organizations which have offered resolutions in support of the protocols. The very day the Senate Committee took its dilatory action a memorial was presented from twenty-one nation-wide organizations urging the speedy and favorable settlement of the matter.

However, it may be fair to take the members of the committee who forced this action at their word. They say that they merely deferred the report, feeling that discussion of the protocols on the floor during the short session would delay important relief legislation and the passage of supply bills. It will be worth while to observe the degree to which these senators, none of whom, by the way, is noted for taciturnity, shall contribute through the session toward the expediting of public business.

We may expect, of course, the immediate withdrawal by Senator La Follette of his provocative resolution bearing on legislation for the relief of distress, a measure obviously intended wholly to score a political point at the expense of the President. We shall hope that Senators Johnson and Moses, who profess eagerness for swift action on relief legislation, will refrain from merely dilatory strategy and oratory until that legislation shall have been enacted. Since this group of senators has formally put itself on record as sternly determined to sacrifice everything to the swift and certain passage of relief and appropriation bills, perhaps the country may hope to see a senatorial session devoid of futile talk, and devoted wholly to business.

In the contemplation of this ideal situation we may perhaps thrust aside as immaterial, if not slanderous, the statement of one of the anti-court senators, that if the protocols were presented to the Senate now they would unquestionably be ratified, while a delay of a year may enable their opponents to win over some senators to the side of national repudiation of the orderly and judicial settlement of international questions.

Manufacturing Crime News

IT IS difficult to find any slightest justification for the action of a Chicago newspaper which recently trumped up a fictitious murder, staged a sham trial, put it on the air over its own radio station, and then blazoned it over its pages with lurid "screamer" headlines.

To make the illusion as complete as possible, the paper enlisted several prominent attorneys and a well-known judge of the city, engaged actors to take the part of principals and published numerous pictures and special articles by eminent alienists, while almost the only clue to the spurious nature of the affair was an occasional reference to the "radio jury" that was to decide the case.

Possibly the newspaper felt there was not enough actual crime with which to regale its readers, and therefore it must invent more. At all events, the phenomenon has certainly furnished convincing evidence that the purpose in overplaying crime news is simply the wish to exploit sensation for its own sake and for commercial gain. Andrew R. Sherriff, a member of the American Bar Association and chairman of its committee on the coöperation of the press and the bar, said of the concocted trial:

> This "first radio murder trial" reveals as perhaps never before the motive behind much of the sensationalism in the handling of crime by the press. It indicates that this motive is the desire for the sensational.

For it is clear that the various stock arguments employed to vindicate the sensationalizing of crime news crumble before this instance of broadcast trumpery. That the "playing up" of crime news is necessary to arouse the public to the gravity of the crime problem, that it is advisable to print all the unpleasant details about a crime so as to aid in the apprehension of the perpetrator—what validity have these arguments when there has been no crime, and no criminal? And even that timeworn excuse of "giving the public what it wants" is hardly applicable here, for has Chicago not sent delegations to eastern centers of news distribution to protest against exaggerated reports of crime in that city?

The "stunt" invented by this newspaper raises the question whether a great deal of what is published about actual crimes, beyond their bearing on public safety, is not equally as unreal, foreign and unnecessary to a large majority of readers as was all that was published regarding this fabricated one.

Above all, is it not highly desirable, essential even, that unsuspecting radio listeners, particularly children, be protected from such an insidious infiltration of depravity? Public sentiment should certainly see to it that this "first radio murder trial" is also the last.

Scenic Show Windows

WHILE the season of intensive window displays is presenting alluring offerings to holiday shoppers, it may not be malapropos to point out that every state has a vast roadside show window by which it may repel or attract the passer-by the year round.

This fact finds striking emphasis in a report published by the American Nature Association of Washington, D. C., for the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty. Describing a study of the problems of roadside improvement along the highways of Oregon, the pamphlet indicates how other states may proceed in clearing the litter from their scenic show windows.

With the slogan, "Every Highway a Parkway," Oregon officials set out to discover how to preserve the State's reputation for scenic beauty from the encroachments of outdoor advertising, wayside refreshment shacks, wholesale tree cutting, and wild flower and shrub picking.

They found that a great amount of roadside advertising could be eliminated legally by stripping signs from trees and fences and persuading farmers to tear posters from their property. It was also found that large billboard advertisers frequently were willing to coöperate with the highway department in keeping scenic stretches clear of obtrusive signs.

But this activity, while helpful, is insufficient to keep the scenic show windows unobstructed, and several legislative enactments are proposed as a result of the survey.

Perhaps the most effective "window cleaner" being considered is county zoning, which would require advertisers and roadside stands outside corporate limits to obtain licenses and permits and to conform to certain standards of appearance. Another is the "scenic easement," which would put the control of 500 feet each side of the highway in the hands of the highway department—a just exchange for benefits property owners receive from the State's investment in the highway. Still another possible aid to the clean-up program is a county or state tax on billboards.

In keeping these scenic show windows free from blotches, the most effective cleaner is public opinion. When the people of any section insist upon unobstructed views and tasteful roadside stands, by favoring the enterprises that favor the scenery and by supporting laws which support clean highways, tourists to that section, attracted by the roadside window display, will pause to trade and depart to praise.

The New Irak

THE mandates system has received, in the relations between Great Britain and Irak, what is thus far its most progressive demonstration. By its treaty with the mandatory power, Irak has attained statehood and may reasonably be the first mandate to enter the League of Nations. Ten years ago it was called the most backward of the Arab countries.

The development is a tribute to both the Iraks and the British. From the British standpoint it marks the implementation of the promise of 1917 to give Irak a national government "deriving its authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations."

At the same time it would be too naïve to say that the mandatary has been animated solely by altruistic motives. Colonial administration, under either the old or the new dispensation, does not work that way. What seems reasonable to expect is that a coincidence of self-interest might be developed between the mandatary and the mandate under the ægis of the Wilsonian plank that the mandate should be prepared for self-government. The treaty, besides marking the fulfillment of the ultimate objective of the mandates system, thus has strings in it which bind the two parties in a special relation. In place of the mandate, there is a close alliance; instead of control, there is consultation.

Of the greatest importance to Great Britain are the facilities which Irak grants her in connection with the development of air communication. Such is its importance in this connection that Irak has been called the Suez Canal of the air, and those who think of the country in these terms are of course thinking of imperial communications with India. Sites for air bases are therefore set aside for British use and British policing. But even if sovereignty in the complete sense cannot therefore be said to inhere in the new Irak, at the same time a great step forward has been taken to admit a new nation to the council table of nations.

Editorial Notes

Final decision of a case which has been in the Rumanian law courts for 359 years may console those who are disturbed by delay in the administration of justice in the United States. The judge took a Solomon-like course. He advised two communes to divide 1000 hectares of land, the cause of the long dispute. This was done, and everybody was happy.

A lesson in saving is exemplified in a sign in a Nebraska bank which reads:

> The man who has one dollar in his pocket must take the first job offered him. The man who has one thousand dollars can make his choice of a few. The man who has five thousand dollars can dictate who should get his service.

More persons will recognize the beauties of a storm after reading current forecasts that a "storm of buying" impends.

Hush little Old Year, don't you cry; You'll be a New Year by and by.

Developments on the Food Front in Russia

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions — which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions — in seven articles, of which this is the third

IN RUSSIA everything has a front. There is the coal front, the oil front, the lumber front. Developments along these fronts are retailed in the Soviet press with all the crisp, terse, fervent phraseology of war. But whereas the march of events along some of these fronts may be a trifle obscure even to the average Russian and exceedingly difficult for the average tourist to estimate, there is one front whose least fraction of movement is palpable even to a casual observer. I refer, of course, to the food front.

The long queues waiting for hours outside the shops etch themselves into the memory of every traveler. White-haired men and women, mothers with babies in their arms, these are among the many who stand from early in the morning until late in the afternoon before the closed doors of butcher shops, grocery shops, sweets shops, not only in the towns, but even in the little villages. And here is something into which the observer may put his teeth, so to speak.

He may have studied numerous maps and charts calculated to inform him about the progress of the Five-Year Plan for industrial development, only to find his bewilderment steadily increasing. But the facts about food are so evident that whether one runs, or walks, or sits, one may read them. While the ration may change from time to time, the traveler is able to tell you more or less accurately that the average Russian is allowed a quarter of a pound of meat on four days in the week, or that the most favored class receives five eggs a month, or that butter is 75 cents a pound in the government stores and $5 a pound on the free market.

The first meal that I ate in Russia was ordered in advance and served to me under the chaperonage of a guide, as were all my subsequent meals; but on this occasion alone the waiter left near me a menu from which others in the restaurant were ordering. Naturally I looked to see what was on it. The waiter's hand hastily clutched the card. Never again was one left where I could examine it. But in my one glance I learned that the prices were astonishingly high.

I learned other things from a Russian housewife. For instance, that, while the fixed price for butter was 75 cents in the government stores, there had been practically none there for three months, and that the free market was the only resource for the Russian housewife who felt that butter was necessary to her family. Sugar is thirteen rubles, or $6.50 a pound, in the free market, she told me, adding: "That is one reason for the long lines you see waiting outside the sweet shops. They have heard that there will be some biscuits or cakes or even chocolates, and they are waiting in the hope that they may be among the fortunate ones to be able to get inside the shop before the supply is exhausted."

When I asked how the supply was meted out among those waiting, she replied: "Sometimes the manager comes to the door and says everyone may have a certain amount. Sometimes he says there is enough for twenty people, or thirty people, and the others may as well go away. Sometimes we just wait and after four or five hours we get to the door in time to see the last of the supply given out."

It is useless, perhaps, to question whether the present shortage of food in Russia is due to underproduction because of the protest of the farmers against the policy of collectivization, or whether it is due to temporary defects in distribution, or to the Government tying up large quantities of food for shipping to outside countries, in order to break those foreign markets, or to gain the necessary foreign currency with which to pay for the machinery and engineers bargained for by the Communists.

It is also perhaps futile to contrast the patient acceptance of such a waste of time and energy as is imposed by this system of distribution of food among the people with what would happen in any American city if families had to buy their provisions under similar conditions.

But what is important is the change in mental attitude which is taking place among the Russians themselves, when the Government with one hand controls the distribution of food under such a time-consuming system where it is to be conveyed to the individual kitchen, and on the other hand offers people the opportunity of eating easily and at comparatively low prices in the new "kitchen factories."

Take such a place as one I visited in Moscow where 12,000 dinners are prepared each day, a meal of two courses costing thirty-eight kopecks, or about twenty cents. The manager tells me that two carloads of vegetables are cut up each day in his kitchens and that, when the proposed two factories are added this fall to the three already in operation, 70,000 meals will be served daily. I tramped from the top restaurants, where men, women and children were eating their mid-afternoon dinner, down to the lowest kitchen, where the big steam-pressure vats, which are the manager's pride, were preparing vegetables for the inevitable salad. Barring unscreened windows, with the result of hundreds of flies everywhere, the place was reasonably clean.

The building itself stands on the outskirts of the city in the neighborhood of three large factories from which come the greater part of its patrons, although 1000 children eat there daily, the manager told me. The building is largely of glass, supported by concrete. On the street floor is the shop where a woman who thinks that she must eat at home can buy partly prepared or wholly cooked food, bringing her own metal containers for soups or stews, and taking home the rest of the meal in a paper packet. She can buy a cheese sandwich, for instance, for ten kopecks, or about five cents, or for the same price she can have a plate of salad containing potatoes, beets and pickled cabbage. Slices of cold fish are about ten kopecks also, while sausage sandwiches cost a little more, about seven cents.

If the weather is warm the patron may like to eat on the big curved balcony, where he can choose what he likes or can pay for, perhaps a Russian soup of cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, a stew of meat, or a slice of roast, to be followed by a cake which will cost him an additional six cents.

After the meal he can enter the lounge and read a newspaper, or spend an hour over the chess tables, which always have their crowds of players and galleries of watchers.

Certainly the kitchen factory is an answer to the problem of the woman factory worker who cannot stand for hours before a shop to buy provisions for her family. It answers the problem of the woman who feels that to wait in line to buy food is too great a waste of time. And even more important, it solves the ever-present problem of how to buy enough food at least to take the edge off hunger.

But with what result? Human history has been shaped in many ways by this particular individual question of eating. Families, villages, tribes have come into being at the demand of the central fireplace. The breaking of bread with the stranger, the sharing of salt between two possible enemies, has determined war or peace. All of this has tended to the forming of personal ties of relationship, of friendship, of brotherhood and allegiance.

Now comes Communism with its peremptory demand upon the individual to have no ties, no concepts, no ideals which interfere with whole-hearted obedience to its service.

In the light of that, it becomes significant whether the family preserves its integral identity or whether the family is submerged in the great mass of people.

It is not the opinions of the woman whose skill with pots and pans and cookstove provides the meal, nor yet the ideas of the man who sits at the head of the table, which will formulate the thinking of the children, but rather the party pamphlets picked up in the chessroom, or the comments tossed about in the restaurant. Kitchen factory and nursery school mean mass living instead of family living during the so-called formative years.

Whether the result will be a "robot" attitude, as one observer has said, or an awakened, alert, intelligent grasp of human problems, it is, perhaps, too soon to tell, but in any event it is not sufficient to set down the changes in Russia as the building of such and such a number of kitchen factories. It should be taken into account what new and different habits and customs will do to affect the thinking of a people and their attitude toward the rest of the world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Toward International Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust you will grant me space to state briefly a few facts regarding a recent move toward international peace, namely, the Universal Disarmament Petition, now being distributed by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

This petition was given to the public last August, and has met with much favorable comment. It is printed in many languages for world-wide distribution, for the W. I. L. P. F., whose headquarters are at Geneva, maintains working sections in twenty-six countries, and is affiliated with peace groups in other lands where it has no organized section. So the petition has already reached almost every country in the world.

As circulated in the United States, the petition is printed in English, French and German, and each copy has space for ten signatures. It offers every person who desires the peaceful settlement of international difficulties an opportunity to prove the sincerity of his desire by affixing his signature to the document. Copies can be obtained on request from the headquarters of the United States section of the Women's International League, 1805 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Here, then, is one little thing that thousands can do to support the movement for international peace. Send for one or two copies of the petition and get ten signatures to each. If the number of signatures presented to the conference is only a minority of those in all countries who declare themselves to be friends of peace, the huge petition may well be a determining factor that will induce the delegates to the convention to take steps that will cause governments to turn definitely toward the goal of actual disarmament.

This petition does not oppose any political tenet, as all parties claim they desire international peace; and world disarmament is the goal to be attained if the curse of war is to be banished.

LYDIA G. WENTWORTH.
Brookline, Mass.

In Defense of the Middle Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article on the first page of the Monitor for October 22, entitled "Coöperatives Called Victim of Boycotting," has just been noticed.

While the Monitor has been very moderate in matters of this kind, we think that it is time that something appeared in the papers on the other side of this question.

We do not know just what is meant by the word "boycotting" in this case, but, if it means that dealers in agricultural products are refusing to do business with coöperatives established with government funds to put those same dealers out of business, we should think that such dealers were quite within their rights, legally, morally and ethically.

It is a fine thing to help the farmer or anyone else who is in financial straits, but such artificial activities are usually hard to control and subject to abuse.

While never in any of these lines of business ourselves, we cannot see why dealers in agricultural products are not in just as legitimate business as the producers of them or the manufacturers who convert them as do the flour mills.

We see no reason why taxpayers' money should be used to subsidize one part of an industry to eliminate another branch. The fact that a person or a company buys, for resale, a commodity produced by someone else is no evidence that that dealer is a public enemy, however scathingly he may be described as a "middle man." There is also no evidence that such a middle man is any more superfluous than the original producer or the ultimate consumer. You might as well criticize as middle men all of your dealers, both wholesale and retail, in dry goods, clothing and hardware as well as food products.

M. G. TRUMAN.
Chicago, Ill.

"Westward the Star of Empire . . ."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial notes appearing in the Monitor for November 28 the phrase, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," was attributed to John Quincy Adams. The original line, which Adams slightly altered, is found in the concluding stanza of George Berkeley's "Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America," written in 1726. These are the lines:

> Westward the course of empire takes its way;
> The first four acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Cambridge, Mass.
EARL HEMMINGHAUS.

Pilgrim Descendants in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time inquiries from correspondents in the United States are received relative to the existence in England of any descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Prior to the war the Mayflower Club had been instrumental in discovering quite a number, but unfortunately its records were destroyed. May I, therefore, use your columns to inquire if any of your readers have family traditions which associate them with the Pilgrim Fathers or founders of other states of America?

It is well known that the Mayflower made many voyages to and fro, ending at Bristol, before her timbers were incorporated in the Mayflower Barn at Jordans.

May I add that I am not an authority on genealogy. My own association is only traditional; but there must be some English or Americans resident here who can lay claim to this honor with certainty.

T. DUFFIELD HAWKIN,
Chairman, the English Mayflower Club
39 Temple, London, E. C. 4, Eng.